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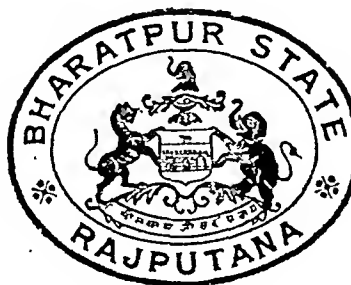
ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BHARATPUR STATE

FOR THE SAMBAT YEAR 1969.

(FROM 1ST NOVEMBER 1912 TO 31ST OCTOBER 1913).



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CHAPTER I. General and Political.

1. Situation, Boundary, Area, Population, Revenue and Tribute.—The State of Bharatpur, as explained in previous Reports, lies in the North East of Rajputana between latitudes $26^{\circ} 43''$ and $27^{\circ} 50''$ and longitudes $76^{\circ} 54''$ and $77^{\circ} 48''$, the extreme length and breadth being 76 and 48 miles respectively.

It is divided in almost two equal parts by the Rajputana Malwa Railway passing East and West. It is bounded on the North by the Gurgaon District of the Punjab, on the West by Alwar, on the South-West by Jaipur, on the South by Jaipur, Karauli and Dholpur and on the East by the Agra and Muttra Districts of the United Provinces. In shape Bharatpur is an irregular quadrilateral narrowing from South to North with spurs projecting into Alwar, Dholpur and Agra. The general aspect is that of an immense alluvial plain fairly well-wooded and cultivated with detached hills in the North, a hilly and broken district in the South and low narrow ranges on parts of the Western and North-Eastern frontiers.

The area of the State is about 1993 square miles and its population 5,58,785 souls.

The annual gross revenue of the State calculated on an average of the past 3 years, is 39,31,247 excluding the Deorhi Tehsil, the annual income of which is about 2½ lacs. The income of this Tehsil is mainly assigned for Palace expenses. It is managed along with other Tehsils by the State Council. The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any State.

2. His Highness' Name, Title, Health and Education.—The present ruler of the State is His Highness Maharaja Vrijendra Sawai Kishen Singh, Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, a Sinsinwar Jat by cast. He was born on the 4th October 1899. His Highness enjoyed excellent health throughout the year.

His Highness is now in his 15th year and is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

His Highness' Trip to Simla.—His Highness accompanied by Her Highness the Maji Sahiba and Major E. H. Sweet, his tutor, went to Simla on the 2nd May 1913 and returned on the 27th July 1913. His Highness stayed at Mashobra (Simla).

3. His Highness the Maharaja's Relations.—The ruler of Bharatpur is related to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, to His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, and to His Highness the Raja of Faridkot.

4. Rao Raja Raghunath Singh Sahib—the paternal uncle of His Highness, enjoyed sound health during the year. He paid a visit to Abu on the 24th May 1913 and returned to Bharatpur on the 10th July 1913.

5. Principal Events.—(a) *His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit*—His Excellency Lord Hardinge, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge and Staff, visited Bharatpur on the 21st December 1912. The arrival was private. Their Excellencies arrived at 9-15 A.M. and were met at the Railway Station by Mr. R. E. Holland, I. C. S., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur who was staying as a guest of the Darbar, Rao Raja Raghunath Singh Sahib and the principal Sardars, Members of Council and Officials of the State. Their Highnesses and the officers present were introduced to Their Excellencies by the Political Agent.

Their Excellencies drove from the Railway Station direct to the Keola Deo Ghana, where a duck shoot had been arranged for them. A number of European guests who had been invited for the occasion took part in the shoot. The shooting commenced at 10 A.M. and continued with a short break for lunch till dusk when Their Excellencies and others drove to the Agency House.

Her Highness the Maji Sahiba went to the Keola Deo and paid a visit to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge at about 4 P.M. Shortly after, Her Excellency and Miss Sandford accompanied by Mrs. Holland motored to the Palace to pay a return visit to Her Highness the Maji Sahiba.

The same evening at 9 P.M. a State Banquet was held in the Kothi Khas where Their Excellencies were received by His Highness and the Political Agent. The occasion was marked with grand illuminations in the Fort and along the entire route from the Agency House, where Their Excellencies were staying, to the Kothi Khas. At the close of the Banquet, His Highness made a short speech welcoming Their Excellencies to the State and proposed their health. His Excellency replied in suitable terms and proposed His Highness' health in return. At the close of the Banquet, Their Excellencies viewed the fireworks which were held in an open space outside the compound of the Kothi Khas building.

After the presentation of *Itar* and *Pan* Their Excellencies returned to the Agency House at about 11 P.M. His Highness taking leave of them at the steps of the Kothi Khas.

Next day (22nd December 1912) Their Excellencies accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja, His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur and the Political Agent, Eastern States Rajputana, left by motor for Dig where they were received by the Members of Council. After lunch, Their Excellencies viewed the Dig Palaces and Gardens with the fountains in full play.

The party returned to Bharatpur at 4 P. M. and Their Excellencies left for Delhi at 10 P. M., the departure being private.

(b) *The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's Visit*—The Hon'ble Sir Elliot Colvin, K. C. S. I., Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana and his staff arrived at Bharatpur on the 21st February 1913 by 6-53 A. M. mail train from Ajmer and was received at the Railway Station by the Political Agent, Eastern States Rajputana, and the Members of Council. The arrival was private.

Interviews were granted the same morning to the Members of Council and Sardars and Officials of the State at the Agency House. In the afternoon, a Flower Show was held at the Victoria Park which the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General also visited. After the Show, which was attended by all the principal officials and leading citizens, the badges of the titles conferred by the Government of India were distributed by Sir Elliot Colvin to the following gentlemen:—

1. Khan Bahadur Qazi Azizuddin Ahmed.
2. Rai Bahadur Munshi Raushan Lal.
3. Rao Bahadur Dhau Bakshi Raghubir Singh.
4. Rao Sahib Munshi Amar Singh.
5. Sardar Bahadur Captain Narain Singh.

A medal and a certificate which was received from the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy for Captain Jhanda Singh, Officer Shikargah, was also presented to the latter by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General.

The local institutions were visited on the 24th February.

(c) *His Highness' Marriage*.—The 24th of November 1913 was originally fixed for the celebration of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja with the sister of His Highness the Raja of Faridkot (in the Punjab), but it had to be postponed owing to the sad and untimely demise of the Kunwar Sahib, younger brother of His Highness the Raja of Faridkot, as noted in the last year's report. On the expiry of the mourning period, another date, viz, the 3rd of March was fixed, but it was not finally decided until the 18th February which left a very short time at the disposal of the Bharatpur Darbar for preparations. The marriage ceremonies, however, were performed with all due observance and pomp.

In the evening of the 24 February 1913, the Lagun ceremony was performed in the Darbar Hall in the presence of the Nobles and Sardars of the State, the galleries being thronged by people. The whole town

was lighted up, the illuminations at Kadam Khandi by the State Public Works Department and on the walls of the Fort and along the road from the Palace to the Kothi Khas being particularly fine.

The Hon'ble Sir Elliot Colvin, K. C. S. I, Lady and Miss Colvin and a number of European officers and ladies attended the ceremony. Entertainments were given in the Palace and the City throughout the week, all high and low participating in the rejoicings

The marriage party headed by the bridegroom His Highness the Maharaja, with his leading nobles and officers of the State, left for Faridkot by a special train on the afternoon of the 2nd March. Captain W. G. Hutchinson, Assistant Political Agent, Major J. W. Watson, I. M. S. Agency Surgeon, and Major Sweet, tutor to His Highness, were also members of the party. His Highness arrived at Faridkot next day at 10 A. M. when a stately reception was accorded by His Highness the Raja of Faridkot. The whole party proceeded in procession to the camp which was very beautifully laid out close to the Railway Station.

There were heavy showers of rain on the day of the arrival of the marriage party at Faridkot, which was held to be a very good omen by the people of that place who were longing for rain.

The chief marriage ceremony "Bhanwars" was performed in the Faridkot Palace at 2 A. M. on the 4th March. The 5th and 6th March were occupied by other ceremonies and rites.

His Highness the Maharaja with his bride left Faridkot in the evening of the 7th by two special trains and arrived at Bharatpur next morning at 10 A.M. After staying at the Moti Jhil house for a couple of days, His Highness the Maharaja with his bride, Her Highness the new Maharani, marched through the city in procession on the 10th March, at 9 P.M. which was the auspicious hour for the bride's admission into the palace. The whole city was lighted up and most beautifully decorated with bunting, flags and triumphal arches erected by the different communities and private individuals.

The marriage arrangements from the commencement to the end were controlled by Rao Bahadur Dhan Bakshi Raghbir Singh, Miscellaneous Member, State Council, under the orders of Her Highness the Maji Sahiba. Very great credit is due to the Rao Bahadur for the efficient manner in which every thing connected with this grand occasion was managed at such a short notice. In recognition of this conspicuous service, the Rao Bahadur, on the recommendation of Her Highness the Maji Sahiba, was awarded a bonus of Rs. 1,000 by the Political Agent and the Council. Her Highness the Maji Sahiba took very great pains to organise the marriage celebrations and to supervise the minutest details connected therewith. The Darbar is especially indebted to Her Highness for the care and attention bestowed by her, to which the success of the arrangement may be chiefly attributed.

(d) *Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor.*—The birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated in Bharatpur on the 3rd June 1913. The day was observed as a public holiday, the Imperial Service Troops and the State Cavalry paraded at the Akhad ground and a salute of 31 guns was fired by the State Artillery. A *feue-de-joie* was fired by the Imperial Service Infantry followed by a Royal Salute and 3 cheers for the King-Emperor. The National Anthem was played by the Regimental Band. The head of Departments and principal Sardars were present on the occasion. No Darbar could be held owing to His Highness the Maharaja and the Political Agent being out of the Station.

(e) *Children's Day Celebrations.*—In accordance with the wish of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge that the 20th June 1913, the birthday of of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor General of India, should be observed as a Children's day, which wish was enthusiastically supported by Her Highness the Maji Sahiba, celebrations were held throughout the length and breadth of the State. The first birthday of Lord Hardinge after the dastardly outrage of the 23rd December 1912 was all the more welcome to the State where His Excellency with Her Excellency Lady Hardinge had been staying the day previous to their entry into Delhi.

Agreeably to the wishes of Her Highness the Maji Sahiba elaborate arrangements were made for celebrating the day. The State gave a donation of Rs. 6,000 and the voluntary subscriptions presented by people in the City and the Mufassil amounted to nearly Rs. 3,000.

The day (20th June) was observed as a public holiday and all offices and Courts were closed in honor of the occasion. In the morning sweets were distributed to the children throughout the State and in the afternoon *Melas* were held at the Capital and head quarters of all the Tehsils and big villages. The different communities and societies as the Sanatan Dharam Sabha, the Arya Samaj, the Anjuman Islamia, the Kayastha Sabha and the Sikh Sabha held special meetings at the head quarters and in the mufassil in their respective temples and mosques and prayed for the long life, health and happiness of His Excellency Lord Hardinge. The total number of children entertained was about nine thousands.

6. *Personnel of the Administration.*—(a) *Political Agency.*—Mr. R. E. Holland, I. C. S., Political Agent, Eastern States Rajputana, having been transferred as Political Agent, Southern States Rajputana, was succeeded on the 8th May 1913 by Lt. Col. K. D. Erskine, C. I. E., I. A., who held charge of the Agency for the remaining portion of the year.

Captain W. G. Neale, I. A., who was appointed Assistant Political Agent took over charge of that office on the 10th May 1913. He was however soon after transferred as Magistrate at Abu. The post of the Assistant Political Agent remained vacant till the end of the year.

(b) *Agency Surgeoncy*.—Major J. W. Watson, I. M. S., who held charge of the Agency Surgeoncy proceeded on 3 months' leave with effect from the 23rd May 1913. Major T. S. B. Williams, I.M.S. held charge of the office of the Agency Surgeon, Eastern States Rajputana during Major Watson's absence on leave.

(c) *Council*.—The Government having lent the services of Khan Bahadur Qazi Azizuddin Ahmed, Revenue Member, State Council, Bharatpur, for one year to the Dholpur Darbar, Moulvi Muhammad Ashfaq Hussan Khan Sahib, a Deputy Collector in the United Provinces, was appointed in his place. The latter took over charge of the office of the Revenue Member on the 28th July 1913.

Rao Bahadur Dhan Bakshi Raghubir Singh, Miscellaneous Member, State Council, and guardian to His Highness the Maharaja, was in attendance on His Highness at Simla (Mashobra) for two months, June and July 1913, during which he was assisted by his younger brother Bakshi Madho Singh in the discharge of the routine work of the Council and the Palace Office at Head quarters, all important papers being sent to the Rao Bahadur at Simla.

CHAPTER II. Administration of Land.

The official year begins in November and the period covered by this report is from November 1912 to October 31st 1913.

7. *General*.—For administrative purposes the State is divided into two Circles or districts, the Bharatpur Circle and the Dig Circle, each consisting of 5 Tehsils. The final assessment of land revenue was announced in 1900-1901 in the Bharatpur Circle and in 1900 in the Dig Circle, and the current year is therefore the twelfth of the term of the Settlement. The land revenue system is based on the Punjab system with minor changes to suit the local conditions and is working satisfactorily. The revenue demand of the State is Rs. 21,38,638, an increase of Rs. 2,28,872 over the old demand. The increase is justified and the revenue in ordinary circumstances is realised punctually and in full. The condition of the people is on the whole fair to good. The general rise in the prices of food stuffs during the last decade, and the better means of export provided by roads and the railways connecting Bharatpur directly with Delhi and the Punjab on the one side, and Bombay on the other, have contributed considerably towards the general prosperity of the agricultural classes of the State. The steady development of irrigation and better facilities of water supply from bunds and channels have much improved the condition of the land in some tehsils, and the Zamindars owning these lands are now in a much more prosperous condition than they were at the time of the Settlement. Where conditions have altered for the worse by a change in the course of a

river or by drought resulting in the sinking of the level of the sub-soil water and in the water of the wells becoming brackish the cases are promptly investigated and concessions in the form of suspensions and remissions of revenue are granted. Suitable advances of *Takari* are also given.

8. *Crops*.—The total area of the State is 31,90,403 bighas, out of which 22,28,164 bighas was classed as culturable at the last Settlement and the rest unculturable. The cultivated area in bighas under *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops in the year under report is compared with the previous year in the following table :—

Sambat.	KHARIF.		RABI.	
	Cultivated.	Successful.	Cultivated.	Successful.
1969 ...	12,67,780	12,01,293	9,60,384	9,07,292
1968 ...	6,70,164	5,00,585	14,07,454	13,15,100

The total area cultivated in both the crops was 22,28,164 bighas against 20,77,618 bighas in the previous year and 23,76,864 bighas in 1967. The area under cultivation depends entirely on the amount and distribution of the rainfall. The rain in the beginning of the year 1912 (Sambat 1968) was scanty, but good showers were received in the months of July, August and September which is the season for sowings of *Kharif*. The area under *Kharif* cultivation was therefore a little above the average. The figures compare very favourably with that (12,27,077 bighas) of the *Kharif* of Sambat year 1967 which was a normal year. There was a slight decrease of area under *Rabi* cultivation as compared with that of the Sambat year 1967 which was due to the scanty rain in October and November followed by even less rain in January and February 1913. The rain in February was accompanied by hailstorms that did some damage to the crops in Nadbai, Bharatpur, Weir and Kumber Tehsils. The following is a comparative statement of the total produce in maunds of the *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops for Sambat 1969 and 1968.

KHARIF.

Sambat	Cotton.	Grain.	Others.	Total.
1969 ...	1,23,984	9,06,506	1,70,803	12,01,293
1968 ...	47,027	2,70,016	1,83,542	5,00,585

RABI.

Sambat.	Wheat.	Other grain.	Miscellaneous	Total.
1969 ...	1,16,976	7,32,981	57,335	9,07,292
1968 ...	1,02,398	11,13,389	99,313	13,15,100

The produce of Rabi in Sambat 1968 was abnormal on account of a rich harvest due to heavy rains in September and the large area that was brought under Rabi cultivation.

9. *Collections*.—The revenue demand and collections during the year are given in the following table:—

			Sambat 1969.	Past year's arrears.	Total
DEMAND	{	Bharatpur Circle ...	12,42,565	2,31,676	14,74,241
		Dig Circle ...	11,21,194	1,02,353	12,23,547
		Total ...	23,63,759	3,34,029	26,97,788
COLLECTIONS.	{	Bharatpur Circle ...	12,23,633	61,193	12,84,772
		Dig Circle ...	11,14,568	25,865	11,40,433
		Total ...	2,33,201	87,058	24,25,205

The percentage of realisation improved during the year, being 98.9 per cent of the demand against 97.8 last year. The total collections were very satisfactory and indicate hard work and careful vigilance by the Revenue officials. The readiness with which the Zamindars came forward to pay up the State demand is commendable, and is a sure sign of their increasing prosperity. At the close of the year a sum of Rs 25,558 remained outstanding out of which a sum of Rs. 6,619 was written off in both the circles on account of certain areas remaining submerged under water leaving a balance of Rs 18,939 as arrears.

10. *Coercive Measures*.—Coercive measures are as far as possible discouraged. It was formerly the practice in vogue in the State to send tehsil peons to the villages when the time for the realisation of the State demand came near in order to see that the Zamindars paid up the demand punctually and in full. The authority entrusted to the peons was generally misused and there were numerous complaints of ill treatment to which the Zamindars were subjected. The practice has now been discontinued and the Lambardar of each village is made responsible for realizing revenue from the Zamindars. Only those Zamindars are proceeded against who wilfully withhold payment of revenue in the hope of getting it ultimately remitted and who are habitual defaulters.

11. *Irrigation* —The total area irrigated during the year was 3,84,050 bighas against 2,44,176 bighas last year. The increase is due to good rains received in the months of July and August 1912. Out of the total area 2,33,334 bighas were irrigated by the water of the bunds. The Barota Bund irrigated 9907 bighas on which a sum of rupees 18,995-2-3 was realised as water rate. The total sum realised as water rate was Rs. 1,09,203 including a sum of Rs 744 which was remitted to the United Provinces Irrigation authorities on account of water received from the Jamna Canal channel in certain State villages situated on the border. The thanks of the Bharatpur Darbar are due to the United Provinces Government for giving water at ordinary rates.

The area irrigated by the Ruparel was 40,935 acres on which a sum of Rs 4,802 was realised as water rate. The following figures will show the area irrigated by the Ruparel during the preceding 5 years as compared with the year under report.

<i>Sambit Year.</i>			<i>Area Irrigated.</i>
1964	...	...	... 17,517 Acres.
1965	...	...	... 58,133 „
1966	...	...	... 47,000 „
1967	...	...	... 70,738 „
1968	...	...	... 50,109 „
1969	...	...	... 40,905 „

The construction by the Alwar Darbar of the dividing weir at Barah on the Ruparel has not been completed and it is therefore not possible to judge what amount of water will ordinarily be received in the Bharatpur State some 40 miles below the dividing weir. A dispute which had arisen between the States in the matter of the interpretation of a decision of the Apportioning Officer in respect of the demolition of certain bunds in Alwar territory was decided in favour of the Bharatpur Darbar.

12. *Taccavi*.—The amount advanced as Taccavi during the year under report was Rs 92, 812 against Rs 55, 533 last year. The increase is due to the cessation of rains in June and July 1913 and the impending failure of the Kharif Crop. Large sums of money were distributed among the Zamindars for the following purposes:—

1.	For repairs to old and construction of new masonry wells.	...	...	Rs. 23,140
2.	For sinking Kaeha wells.	...	...	3,350
3.	For purchase of seeds and agricultural implements.	...	...	34,878
4.	For purchase of plough bullocks	...	...	28,259
5.	For Fire relief.	...	...	1,106
6.	For purchase of mares.	...	...	1,850
7.	Miscellaneous.	...	...	229
Total				... Rs. 92,812

Interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is charged on all forms of Taccavi. This timely help given by the State to the Zamindars is much appreciated by them. Special care is taken to give Taccavi to those Zamindars only who are really in need of it. The proposal to start an Agricultural Bank had to be abandoned owing to the unfavourable agricultural outlook due to the failure of the monsoon. Rules and regulations were under preparation but the scarcity conditions which began to make themselves felt in June 1913 took up the whole attention of the Revenue Department and necessitated the temporary abandonment of the scheme. The proposal will however be again taken up when agricultural prospects improve and the officials are relieved from the labours and anxieties which are always caused by a year of irregular and insufficient rainfall.

13. *Agricultural Conference.*—Owing to the scanty rainfall received in August and September 1913, it was deemed advisable to hold a conference of all the head Revenue officials of the different tehsils at Bharatpur on the 21st September in order to ascertain the actual effects of the drought in the State, and to determine the measures of relief which it might be necessary to adopt. Molvie Muhammad Ashfaq Hasan Khan, Revenue Member, presided and Rai Bahadur Munshi Ranshan Lal, Judicial and Financial Member, Rao Bahadur Dhan Bakshi Raghbir Singh, Miscellaneous Member also attended. The information received and the measures which the conference were in favour of adopting were placed before a meeting held at the Residency Abu on the 27th September 1913, under the presidency of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and attended by the Political Agent, Eastern States Rajputana, the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Mr. Sanders, Secretary in the Public Works Department Rajputana, the Revenue Member and the Financial Member of the Bharatpur State Council. It was decided that assistance in the shape of remissions of revenue should be given as under:—

- (a) Where the Kharif crop was 4 annas in the rupee or under, total remission should be given.
- (b) Where the crop was from over 4 annas to 10 annas, 6 annas only should be taken.
- (c) Where the crop was from 10 annas to 16 annas, the full demand should be realised.

It was further arranged that the irrigation earth works estimated to cost Rs. 70,000 on which it was proposed to first employ the people requiring work should be supplemented, if necessary, by additional works costing one lakh thirty thousand rupees, and that there should be a reserve programme of further works involving an expenditure of one lakh.

The closing months of the year showed the scarcity to be practically confined to fodder, the supply of food grains being sufficient for the requirements of the people. Steps were taken to stop the export of fodder from the State while the State Kunds (grass preserves) were opened for free public grazing and permission was given to the public to cut the leaves of the road side trees and of those growing on the bunds for the use of their animals. Arrangements were also made to import one lakh and forty thousand maunds of fodder and to distribute the same from depots established at different centres to the Zamindars on Taccavi terms. Large sums of money were in addition distributed to the Zamindars as Taccavi for private purchase of fodder.

14. *Waste Land.*—There are large tracts of waste land or barren land in the State that lie uncultivated and endeavours continue to be made to break up those lands that can be cultivated. The area of the fallow land brought under cultivation during the year under report was 2,24,981 bighas against 74,923 bighas last year. Every possible encouragement

is given to the Zamindars to break up lands that lie close to their fields, and, it is to be hoped, that as irrigation by canals increases a considerable area of land now lying waste will come under plough.

15. *Territorial Distribution.*—The territorial distribution remained much the same as during the last year. The question of shifting the headquarters of the tehsil from Pahari to some other suitable place in the tehsil limits has long been pending before the Council. Pahari has proved to be unsuitable on account of its bad climate, scarcity of water which is generally brackish, and unattractive surroundings. Several sites—Gopalgadh, Jurera, Satwari and Kanor—were suggested for the establishment of the tehsil offices and Kanor has been finally selected. It is about 9 miles from Kaman and can be easily connected by a metalled road with the nearest main line of communication. The place is generally healthy all the year round and the water is good. The construction of the tehsil buildings will be commenced when funds can be allotted.

The construction of pillars on the Gurgaon and Bharatpur State boundary was completed during the year.

16. *Railways.*—The Rajputana Malwa Railway, the Nagda Muttra Railway and the Bayana Agra Railway pass through the territory of the State and the claims for compensation on account of the land acquired by each of these lines have been forwarded to the Railway authorities concerned.

On the motion of the Railway authorities the name of Baseri Station was changed into Pingora and that of Bareta into Rudawal Road.

17. *The proposed Bharatpur-Dig-Kaman light Railway.*—Statistics of the traffic on the road from Bharatpur to Dig and Kaman and from Dig to Goverdhan were collected during the year, and the question of the taking up of this light railway scheme will be considered when the effects of the scarcity have passed.

18. *Natural and other Calamities.*—Swarms of locusts visited portions of the northern tehsils but did not cause much damage. Hailstorms in the month of February 1913 damaged the Rabi crops in the southern tehsils and led to suspensions and remissions of land revenue aggregating Rs. 3,228 and Rs. 3,445 respectively. Cases of plague and small pox were also reported from certain tehsils but the disease did not assume an epidemic form.

The following statement will show the losses sustained by fires during the year under report.—

Sambat.	Number of fires.	Number of villages.	Value of property destroyed.
Sambat 1908 ...	345	193	Rs. 90,868.
Sambat 1909 ...	312	236	„ 94,474.

The number of fires was larger than that of the preceding year. Most of these fires broke out in the months of June and July 1913 and seem to have been due chiefly to the carelessness of the people living in villages where the huts are built entirely of grass and wood.

19. *Cattle Fairs*.—The cattle fair at Dig that was to be held in the month of September was postponed on account of the prevailing scarcity. The cattle fair at Brambad was held from the 28th March to the 31st March 1913. This fair is increasing in popularity and it is hoped that in course of time it will become one of the important annual fairs in the State. The total number of cattle brought into the fair was 11,116 against 5,644 last year. Of these 6,911 belonged to the Zamindars of the State and the remaining 4,205 were brought from adjoining places outside the State. The number of cattle sold was 3,907 and the price obtained was Rs. 1,22,554 or an average of Rs. 31-5-0 per head against Rs. 22-2-6 per head last year. A sum of Rs. 6,630 was realised as customs duty on cattle exported from the State. No duty was this year levied from the resident cattle-dealers of the State on cattle purchased by them.

An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was also held at the Fair where articles of local manufacture were exhibited. Prizes were awarded to the best exhibitors by the Political Agent.

Advantage was taken of the occasion of holding an Agricultural Conference at which Khan Bahadur Kazi Azizuddin Ahmed, Revenue Member and Rao Sahab Munshi Amar Singh, Deputy Collector, delivered lectures on the advantages to be gained by using modern agricultural machines in tilling the soil. The Agricultural Inspector explained the superiority of some of the foreign implements to the indigenous ones by giving practical demonstrations which were much appreciated by the Zamindars. Jute seed was distributed among the Zamindars with a view to introduce the cultivation of Jute in the State. The services of Rao Sahab Munshi Amar Singh and Pandit Maya Shankar B. A., in connection with the fair, were specially brought to the notice of the Political Agent.

20. *The Agricultural Model Farm*.—The success of the Farm during the year was not so marked as was expected. This is due partly to the failure of the monsoon and partly to the insufficiency of water supply from artificial sources. One new pucca well was constructed during the year. Experiments for growing the following crops were carried out with a fair degree of success:—

- (a) Tobacco irrigated with saline water.
- (b) Wheat barley or huskless barley.
- (c) Ground nuts.
- (d) Jute.
- (e) Flax.
- (f) American Cotton—green seed.
- (g) American Cotton—black seed.
- (h) White flowered country cotton.

Seeds of various kinds and of better quality were distributed among the Zamindars on Taccavi and it is satisfactory to note that they seemed to realise the advantage of using better qualities of seed. Agricultural implements of modern pattern, such as, the Meston plough, Walts plough, Turn-wrist plough, Harrow, Improved Scyth, Bullock leveller were shown to them in working order. The staff at the Farm was strengthened by the appointment of another trained officer as Assistant to the Agricultural Inspector, and it is to be hoped, that by the joint endeavours of both these experts the Farm will develop into a useful institution. It is under the direct supervision of the Revenue Member.

21. *Poultry Farm*.—The Poultry Farm has been temporarily located in the State Stables pending the construction of a new house. The number of fowls of a superior class has considerably increased and the Farm is in a much more prosperous condition than it was last year. Fowls of a superior class were imported during the year and their eggs distributed among suitable persons for the purpose of propagating their breed.

22. *Mule breeding*.—Endeavour continues to be made to encourage mule breeding in the State. Mares of proper size are purchased by the State and given to the Zamindars on Taccavi for the purpose of breeding mules. New donkey stallions were purchased during the year and posted at the headquarters of some of the tehsils. The prejudice among Hindus against covering their mares by donkey stallions seems to be gradually dying out. All young mules of standard height are purchased by the State at a fixed price and those that are below the standard are sold in the market where they fetch good prices. There were 9 donkey stallions in the State and they covered 231 mares during the year.

23. *Cattle*.—The number of cattle of all kinds during the year was greater than that of the last year. The total number was 6,58,645. The health of the cattle during the latter portion of the year was not satisfactory on account of the drought and the general scarcity of fodder. They became weak and emaciated and were over-worked. There was also some difficulty in procuring water for drinking purposes. The State managed to supply fodder on concession rates for plough bullocks and gave permission to the public to use leaves of the road-side trees for feeding the cattle. Some Zamindars took their cattle to pasture lands out side the State but the number taken away was small and most are likely to be brought back when conditions improve.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

24. *Legislation*.—A new Motor Act on the lines of the British Indian Motor Act was passed and brought into force during the year.

Rules were framed to provide for the sanitation and cleanliness of the places in the Bharatpur city used by the Chamars for cutting and storing hides and were duly promulgated under Municipal Circular No. 8 of 1913.

Rules were also framed for the control of the meat supply and the slaughtering of animals at the Municipal Slaughter Houses

25. **Military Forces.**—The Military Forces in the Bharatpur State are of two kinds (a) Imperial Service Troops. (b) Raj Troops. All the troops are stationed at Bharatpur.

The Imperial Service Troops consist of an Infantry and a Transport Corps.

26. *Imperial Service Infantry.*—Lt. Col. Girdhar Singh, Sardar Bahadur, was in command of the unit during the year under report.

Strength.—The sanctioned strength of the Imperial Service Infantry is :—

Officers and men ...	...	653
Followers. ...	...	57
Mules, horses and ponies ...	...	171
Transport Carts ...	...	49
Transport drivers ...	...	107

During the year the Regiment was kept as usual 5 per cent below the sanctioned strength to provide for the grant of compensation for dearness of provision.

The strength on the 31st October 1913 was as below :—

Officers and men ...	...	605
Followers ...	...	52
Transport drivers...	...	100
Mules, horses and ponies ...	...	156
Transport carts ...	...	57

This Regiment, locally known as Maharaj Paltan, is efficiently equipped and can proceed on active service at a moment's notice. The State utilizes its services for various purposes. Guards of honour are usually supplied by this unit on ceremonial occasions and on the arrival of distinguished guests. During the year under report, the Regiment had to perform many duties in connection with the Viceregal visit and the wedding of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib.

It also supplied guards for the Agency and the Inspecting Officer's bungalow, the Treasury and the Tosha Khana.

Inspections.—Major R. G. Munn, D. A., A. G. for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops and Captain H. G. Scott, Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops inspected the Regiment in the month of January 1913 and submitted their reports to the Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, who was pleased to remark that the reports were very satisfactory.

B. P. R. A. Meeting.—A party consisting of one officer and 9 rank and file took part in the B. P. R. A. Meeting held at Meerut from the 23rd October to 2nd November 1912 and received Rs. 68 and one spoon as prizes.

A party consisting of one officer and 6 rank and file took part in a competition match held at Meerut from 22nd October to 1st November 1913 and received Rs. 34 as prizes.

Musketry.—The 27th class of Musketry was opened at Meerut on the 19th January 1913, Major Ganeshi Lal Bahadur of this Regiment acted as Chief Indian Instructor. He and a fatigue party consisting of 1 non-commissioned officer and 10 sepoy and 2 buglers were deputed by the State to work there. Major Ganeshi Lal's work was approved by all concerned. Kote Havildar No. 2165 Jwala Singh attended this class for instruction and passed creditably.

The 28th class of musketry assembled at Meerut on the 3rd November 1913 and the services of Major Ganeshi Lal Bahadur as Chief Indian Instructor were again required a 3rd time by the Inspector General and placed at his disposal. He with a fatigue party proceeded to Meerut on the 28th October 1913.

Court Martial.—3 men were tried by Court-martial during the year under report against the same number in the previous year.

Prophylactic Measures.—Quinine was administered as a prophylactic measure to the men of the Regiment twice a week during the malarial season and the result was satisfactory.

Recruits.—58 recruits were enlisted during the year against 52 in the previous year.

Military Sports.—Military sports were held by the Regiment in their lines on the 12th October 1913. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib graced the occasion and awarded Rs. 100 in prizes. Some of Professor Ram Murti's feats were imitated by the men of the Regiment.

Athletic Meeting of the Imperial Service Troops.—The 9th Athletic meeting of the Imperial Service Troops was held at Patiala on the 10th, 11th and 12th of March 1913 and 37 men were sent from the Regiment to compete in the events. Sepoy Gordhan won the third prize in high jump and recruit Budha in the 200 yards race.

Newspaper.—The Regiment continued to subscribe to the Urdu copy of the Fauji-Akhbar.

Viceregal Visit.—During the Viceregal Visit to Bharatpur in December 1912, the Imperial Service Infantry encamped outside the Muttra Gate, supplied guards for His Excellency's camp and performed other duties in connection therewith.

His Excellency was pleased to inspect the brigade parade of the Imperial Service Troops under the command of Lt. Col. Sardar Bahadur Girdhar Singh on the 22nd December 1912.

27. *Imperial Service Transport Corps—Strength.*—The sanctioned strength of the Corps is :—

Officers and men ...	...	364
Office establishment ...	...	7
Followers ...	...	101
Carts ...	...	300
Mules ...	...	609
Ponies ...	...	7
Tongas ...	...	8

The number on roll on the 31st October 1913 was—

Officers and men ...	...	341
Office establishment. ...	...	7
Followers. ...	...	93
Carts ...	...	387
Mules. ...	...	590
Ponies. ...	...	6
Tongas. ...	...	9

250 Transport carts are reserved for Field Service and the rest are utilized for Station duties. The Transport Corps had to work hard during the Viceregal Visit and on the occasion of His Highness' marriage ceremony.

Arms—The men of the Corps are provided with Khukries.

Purchase of Mules.—During the year under report 15 mules were condemned and 6 died.

12 new mules were purchased from the districts of Karnal and Amritsar.

Mule paddock of the State.—There were 31 young mules at the commencement of the year, 18 were purchased during the year under report making a total of 49. Of these one died and 6 which were found unfit for work in any of the State Departments were sold to the mule contractors at Amritsar.

Veterinary.—The two drivers sent to the Veterinary College, Lahore, in Sambat 1907 passed the 2nd year examination of the college during the year.

Sports.—Sports were held by the Corps in their lines on the 27th December 1912 and again on the 12th October 1913.

Two Officers and 10 men were also sent to compete at the 9th Athletic meeting of the Imperial Service Troops held at Patiala in March 1913. Driver Asad Ali of the Corps got the 2nd prize in the long jump.

Newspaper.—The Transport Corps continued to subscribe to the Urdu newspaper known as the Fauji Akhbar.

Inspections.—The Transport Corps was inspected by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 22nd December 1912 along with the Imperial Service Infantry. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General inspected the Corps in its lines in February 1913 and the Political Agent also inspected it during the year.

All were pleased at the efficient condition of the Corps and the good arrangements in the lines.

Musketry Class.—During the year under report, one Commissioned and one Non-Commissioned Officer of the Corps were sent to Meerut to attend the 26th Class of the Musketry of the Imperial Service Troops.

During the year under report an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem was granted to the Jamadar for doing the work of Quarter Master Allowance of Rs. 5 and 2 per mensem were also granted to two literate men for acting as teachers. 5 Kote Dafadars at Rs. 16 per mensem each were added to the Corps.

28. Raj Troops.—The Raj Troops discharged their usual duties, the Infantry in supplying guards at the several places and the Cavalry in supplying Sawars for Dak purposes and as orderlies.

During the Viceregal visit and on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib they had very heavy duties to discharge.

Commandant Sampat Singh of the Raj Paltan was transferred to the post of Commandant Artillery and Commandant Hardwari Singh of the Artillery transferred in the former's place.

Faujdar Girraj Singh, a local Sardar, was placed in charge of the Shuterkhana Department.

29. State Police—*Constitution of the Force*—Mr. A. G. Blanchett remained in charge of the State Police Department and Pandit Haridas Kosiari continued to carry on the duties of the Deputy Superintendent during the year. Mr. G. M. Lyons, late of the British Army, was appointed as Reserve Inspector during the year.

The strength of the Police remained the same as last year, *i. e.* 26 officers and 605 non-commissioned officers and men besides 15 Sowars and 85 Chaukidars. Comparing the number of Policemen employed on regular Police duty with the area and population of the whole State, it is found that there was on an average 1 Policeman per 2.72 square miles and for every group of 765 persons.

Cost.—A sum of Rs. 1,22,357-12-0 was provided in the Police Department budget for sambat 1969 out of which the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,17,415. The sub-joined statement will show the amounts provided for the next year under the various heads of the Budget :

Establishment	...Rs. 1,07,218
Travelling Allowance	. . „ 3,300
Clothing Account	... „ 5,200
Miscellaneous	... „ 7,440
TOTAL	... Rs. 1,23,158

Training and discipline of the Force.—The department was re-organised by its present Superintendent in 1905 on the system in force in the United Provinces. The discipline and efficiency of the force continued to give satisfaction. There were 4 Judicial and 313 departmental punishments during the year against 4 Judicial and 381 departmental punishments of the preceding year. The good service rendered by the officers and the rank and file were recognised by money rewards in 131 cases as against 93 in the preceding year, and by promotion to higher grades in 4 cases against 62 in the preceding year. The sum paid away during the year in rewards was Rs. 999-10-0, precisely the same as that paid last year. Out of this amount Rs. 115-10-0 went to outsiders and the rest was earned by the State Police.

Two candidates are under training in the Police Training School at Moradabad for Sub-Inspectorships and are doing well.

The number in the Force who could read and write was 184 against 161 last year.

The equipment of the Force remains the same. They are armed largely with Martini Henry muskets.

The health of the Force was on the whole good and physical training was properly looked after.

Reported cognizable Crimes.—The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year was 932 against 915 of the year before. The increase in the number of cases is due to (1) a large number of cases being sent up for trial for bad livelihood, and (2) the failure of the monsoon. There were 58 cases of bad livelihood this year against 37 of the previous year. Taking the cases of crimes separately, there were 788 cases against property as compared with 791 last year; 169 cases of cattle thefts against 123 last year; 314 cases of burglaries against 376 last year; 234 cases of simple thefts against 245 last year; 4 cases of dacoity against 1 last year, and 4 cases of robbery against 5 last year. There were 7 offences against the person as compared with 6 last year.

Investigation of crime by the Police.—Investigation was held in 590 cases out of a total of 915, or 63·9 per cent. which shows an increase of 5·1 over last year and of 8·9 over the year 1907. The number of cases in which investigation was refused stood at 325 or 36·7 per cent., i.e. 5 per cent. less than last year. 85 cases were struck off as false against 53 last year. This shows that there is no decrease in the reporting of false cases. The total number of cases convicted was 303 or 51·3 per cent. of those investigated against 50·1 in the last year.

Offences relating to coins.—There were two counterfeit coin cases against none last year. They were both unimportant and were prosecuted to conviction.

Rioting.—There was only one case of rioting during the year and which ended in conviction. 19 persons were sent up for trial, of these 1 died, 3 were convicted and 15 were acquitted. Last year, also, there was only one case.

Murder.—Seven murders were reported against 6 last year. Of these, 4 cases were sent up for trial with the result that conviction was obtained in 2 cases, one was discharged and 1 was pending trial at the close of the year. In the case discharged, the Police intend appealing to the Council against the order of acquittal by the Sessions Judge. As regards the three cases which were not sent up for trial, in one case a woman in a fit of anger threw herself into a well with her infant, and both were drowned. A case of murder in regard to the child's death had to be registered, but no action could, of course, be taken.

In the second case one Karkoli Bairagi, who had a disagreement with his wife, strangled her and then absconded. Every endeavour has been made to trace him, but unsuccessfully so far. Action under section 512 Cr. P. C. has been taken.

In one case only has no trace been obtained. The victim was an old man who was knocked on the head while sleeping a long way from his village near his fields. He was popular in the village and had no enemies. An old "Razai", which he had used as a covering, was missing and the circumstances point to the crime having been committed by some member of a criminal tribe.

Culpable Homicide.—Three cases were reported against 2 last year. Of these 2 were sent up for trial, while action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken in the 3rd as the accused had absconded. Of the 2 cases sent up for trial conviction was obtained in one case while the other was acquitted.

Grievous hurt.—40 cases were reported during the year against 25 last year. Of these 1 was investigated and convicted.

Kidnapping.—4 cases were reported against the same number last year. All were investigated and sent up for trial, 3 were convicted and 1 was pending trial at the close of the year. In one case, a girl from this State was kidnapped and sold in the Punjab. Information was obtained from a young Brahmin widow who had herself been once sold in the Punjab and was sent back to Bharatpur by the Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur. The information was followed up and the Police succeeded in tracing up the girl and the accused as well. Last year also in 2 cases minor girls were taken to the Punjab and sold there.

Dacoity.—4 cases of dacoity were reported during the year against one last year. Of the 4 cases reported one was committed on the Dig Gordan road by a gang which is believed, by the Superintendent of

Police Agra, to have been composed of Haburahs or Doms of the United Provinces who had exploited the districts of Agra and Muttra as well. The case remained untraced. The second case occurred in the Nagar circle and was a case in which a wedding party was set upon near Esnaka village in the morning of the 24th May 1913. No report was made at the Thana for days and then it was burked by the staff. Subsequently, a registered letter was received by the Superintendent of Police on the 27th May 1913 and the investigation was then promptly taken up. From enquiry it appeared beyond doubt that Minas of Nagar Circle were the perpetrators but the case could not be sent up for trial for want of evidence.

The 3rd case occurred at Ghata village in the Rupbas Circle on the night of the 25th-29th September. The house of one Hira Lal Bagri Brahmin was attacked and property valued at Rs. 121-13 plundered. From the enquiry made it appears that the complainant was a money-lender in the village and was very unpopular. The dacoity is believed to have been committed with the object of crippling the complainant by causing the loss of his account books which were burnt. No trace of the perpetrators has been obtained.

The 4th case occurred on the night of the 29th-30th November at Lodiwhara village in the Kumher Circle, some four miles from Bharatpur. The case had been very intelligently worked out. The complainant, Jhrudor Teli, died of injuries inflicted on him. The property carried off was valued at Rs. 600 of which a fair portion has been recovered. 3 persons have confessed and 2 have given up their share of the stolen property. 16 accused have been sent up for trial. The dacoity was engineered by men of the Imperial Service Infantry, 10 of whom have been arrested. The case has been sent up for trial and since convicted.

Robberies—4 cases were reported against five last year. Of the 4 cases one was prosecuted to conviction. Of the 3 remaining, 2 occurred in the Kamti Circle, and were the work of wandering criminal tribes, but as these persons have no fixed abode, are extremely elusive and hide the proceeds of their crimes in the jungle, no headway could be made. The 3rd of the undetected cases occurred in the Bayana Circle. The complainants were one Anand Rao, contractor, and one Ganga Dhar Gujar, and the property alleged to have been stolen is valued at Rs. 44-12-0. The case occurred before it was dark, and was really not one of robbery but was apparently reported as such to set the law in motion.

Burglary.—314 cases were reported during the year against 376 last year. This shows a decrease of 62 cases. The decrease is due to the better control over Minas of the State ensured by the enhanced punishment sanctioned for unauthorized absconding, and to the burking of cases which is suspected to have been done in the Nagar Thana. Of the 314 cases reported during the year, 142 were brought under investigation and 36 convicted or 25.3 per cent against 22.1 per cent obtained last year. Out of these 314 cases of burglary, there were only 3 special

report cases occurring at Nagar, Kumber and Bharatpur, the property stolen being valued at Rs. 1,621; 6,896-10-0 and Rs. 1,798 respectively.

Ordinary theft.—234 cases were reported against 245 last year. This shows a decrease of 11. Of these 154 were brought under investigation and conviction was secured in 104 cases, i. e., 67.5 per cent against 64.1 last year.

Recovery of stolen property.—The total property stolen during the year amounted in value to Rs. 57,447-7 against Rs. 44,779-15-3 last year. Of this Rs. 18,162-2-6 was recovered against Rs. 12,053-0-3 recovered last year. This gives this year a percentage of 31.6 against 26.9 last year.

Cattle Thefts.—There were 169 cases of cattle thefts against 123 last year. Of these reported 151 were investigated and conviction was obtained in 39 cases, i. e. 25.8 per cent against 32 obtained last year.

Bad livelihood.—58 cases were convicted during the year against 37 last year, as follows :

District Magistrate, Bharatpur	...	6
District Magistrate of Dig	...	38
City Magistrate, Bharatpur	...	14

Of the bad characters dealt with, 2 dangerous gangs, one of 10 persons (9 men and 1 woman) and the second of three men, were arrested in Bharatpur. Previous convictions were traced against several members of the gang and a good deal of property was found in their possession for which they were unable to account

Identification of Persons by means of search slips.—Previous convictions by means of search slips were traced against 44 persons as against 17 last year. This assistance from Bureau offices has proved very helpful in tracing previous convictions against the accused.

Absconded Offenders.—The year opened with 31 names, 20 were added during the year, making a total of 51. Of these 5 were arrested leaving 46 at the close of the year. The result has been poor. There was only one case of escape, an attempted escape, from the Judicial lock up during the year against 5 cases of escapes last year.

✓ *Conviction by caste.*—The following statement will show convictions against the various castes during the year under report :—

Caste	Male Adult population.	Number convicted.	Percentage.
Jats	46,199	57	12
Gujars	30,955	37	12
Malis.	10,232	18	17
Kolis	6,988	11	16
Chamars	48,863	17	04
Minas	1,082	35	32
Neos	25,578	32	01
Badakias and Aherias	125	23	18
Sweepers	4,095	13	03
Others	99,994	152	02

30. *Co-operation with adjoining Native States and British Districts.*—The relations of the State Police with the Police of the adjoining Native States and British Districts continued to be as satisfactory as ever. Border conferences also continued to be held regularly. The State acknowledges with thanks the assistance rendered by Mr. Williamson, Superintendent of Police Agra, and Messrs. Fox and Bell, Superintendents of Police, Muttra.

Inspections.—13 out of 15 Thanas were inspected during the year by the Superintendent of Police and 2 by the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Buildings.—A sum of Rs. 1,000 was spent by the Public Works Department on the repairs and maintenance of the Police buildings. This excludes the expenditure incurred by the Police Department out of its own budget. No new buildings were constructed during the year.

31. *Reformation of Criminal Tribes.*—The State cannot be said to be backward in bringing about the reclamation of the Criminal Tribes of the State. They have been settled in the Settlements, one Blanchettपुरa and the other Thikaria, and are employed in agricultural and industrial pursuits. The population of these two Settlements was 373 souls. About 423 Bighas of land was cultivated by them during the last Kharif and Rabi Crops. The cultivation is appreciably less this year owing to the failure of the rains. The State maintains schools in both Settlements. A Weaving Factory has also been started with effect from last year. Besides these, there are vegetable farms, gardens and a Poultry Farm which are all looked after by the Kanjars. The Department controls and keeps under surveillance the various criminal tribes which are scattered all over the State and have a population of 1,079 Minas and 262 Badaks and Berias. The expedient of framing a new Act for the control of the criminal tribes on the lines of the Government of India's Act No. III of 1911, in place of Police Circular No. 29, was considered. It was decided that the State, in order to keep pace with the adjoining British Districts, should issue rules conformable to Act No. III of 1911 of British India. Rules were drafted and discussed at meetings which were attended by District officers also. It is hoped that the rules will soon receive approval of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, and be made law.

The Blanchettपुरa Settlement was visited during the year by Mr. Kaye, Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Criminal Branch, Mr. Coupland, Deputy Superintendent of Police of Ajmer, and Rao Raja Raghunath Singh Sahib. The Thikaria Settlement was visited by Lt. Col. A.D.A.G. Bannerman, C.V.O., C.I.E., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Captain Neale, Assistant Political Agent, and by the Revenue Member of the State Council. These officers expressed their great appreciation at all that is being done at both places for the reclamation of the settlers under the supervision of Mr. A. G. Blanchett.

32. **Judicial.**—Mir Sajjad Hussein continued as District and Sessions Judge and Pandit Ganpat Lal and Munshi Ram Sahai as Nazims throughout the year.

Pandit Ganpat Lal, Nazim, Bharatpur, was transferred to Dig and Munshi Ram Sahai Nazim of Dig took Pandit Ganpat Lal's place at Bharatpur.

Original Criminal Cases.—The total number of original criminal cases instituted during the year under report was 2,984 against 2,971 during the previous year, while the number of persons tried was 9,643 against 8,054 during the previous year. Out of these, 1,545 persons were convicted, 5,424 acquitted, 1,884 discharged, 118 committed and 256 died or were otherwise disposed of. The number of persons remaining under trial at the close of the year was 416 against 418 in the previous year.

Criminal appeals.—Altogether 277 appeals were filed in the various appellate courts of the State, 2 of them were summarily rejected, sentences were confirmed in 153, modified in 16 and reversed in 71, while proceedings were quashed in 1 case. The number of cases which were referred to higher courts was 7 and further inquiry was ordered in 5 cases. The number of appeals remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 22.

Applications for revision in Criminal Cases.—166 applications for revision were presented to the Courts of the Sessions Judge and of the Nazims (District Magistrates). Of these 106 were rejected or otherwise disposed of and 60 were referred to the Court of the Judicial Member for orders. To these may be added 118 applications for revision which were presented to the Judicial Member direct, making a total of 178 applications dealt with by him. Out of the 178 applications, 67 were rejected, and in the remaining 111 cases judgment of the lower courts were reversed or modified.

The figures of the original criminal cases given above would show that out of 9,643 persons, who were tried, 7,308 were acquitted or discharged, or in other words over 75 per cent of the persons sent up for trial were let off by the Courts. This is a very heavy percentage. The acquittals and discharges were mostly in petty cases triable by the Tehsildars and the Naib Tehsildars. It appears that proper advantage is not taken by these Magistrates of the provisions of section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, and that defendants are unnecessarily summoned. The Naib Tehsildars being only 3rd class Magistrates cannot exercise powers under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, although they have been permitted to take cognizance of offences under section 190 clause (A.). The matter requires looking into in view to preventing unnecessary harassment of the parties.

The number of applications for revisions in the Court of the Judicial Member is also unduly large. The excessive number of acquittals noted above is responsible for it in a large measure.

Extradition.—The number of persons extradited to the British Courts from the Bharatpur State was 13 and of those surrendered to the Bharatpur State during the year under report was 11.

Civil Original.—2213 Civil cases were instituted during the year under report against 2052 in the last year. The number of cases pending at the end of the last year was 110. Thus there were altogether 2323 cases of disposal during the year, of which 2225 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 98 pending at the close of the year.

Out of the cases disposed of 109 were decided *ex parte* 1119 were admitted or compromised, 386 struck off the file and 611 contested.

The total value of property involved amounted to Rs. 165,637 which means an average of Rs. 74 per case. The number of suits above 500 was 15 while that of suits above Rs. 1,000 was 7.

Civil Appeals.—408 appeals were preferred during the year under review and 65 were pending from the last year, making a total of 473 for disposal. Of these 380 were disposed of and 93 remained pending at the close of the year. The value of property involved in appeals amounted to Rs. 50,863 against 61,014 in the last year.

Registration.—The number of documents presented for registration was 587 against 627 in the last year. The value of property dealt with in these documents was Rs. 162,750 against Rs. 1,73,916 in the last year. Out of 587 documents presented, 547 were registered while there were 33 of which registration was refused, leaving a balance of 7 at the end of the year.

33. State Jail.—Lala Babu Pershad remained in charge of the Jail department as its Superintendent throughout the year. The Jailor Swami Gopal Dutt having accepted a post in Indore the Head Clerk of the Jail worked as Jailor temporarily until Chaubey Bansi Dhar was transferred from the Kothar.

The total expenditure of the department during the year under report, including the Factory and Bakery charges, was Rs. 19,790 as compared with Rs. 20,588 of the year before, showing a decrease of Rs. 698. Out of this, the expenditure incurred on guarding and maintaining the prisoners was Rs. 18,122. The average expenditure per head, therefore, comes to Rs. 98 per annum. Notwithstanding the fact that the population of prisoners that passed through the Jail, was higher this year than that of the previous year the expenditure under all heads and sub-heads of the Jail budget has decreased, which shows that careful economy has been exercised in the administration of the Jail department.

Number of prisoners.—The average number of prisoners in the Jail during the year under report was 183. There was a gradual decrease in the number of the prisoners admitted into the Jail during the

first half of the year, but in the next half, the number increased steadily ; and the total Jail population on the 31st of October 1913 was 230, as compared with 180 at the close of the previous year.

Out of the total number of prisoners admitted, *viz.*, 356, 69 were convicted for theft and 90 were habitual criminals. Altogether 11 juvenile offenders were admitted during the year under report

The number of convict officials was 30 which gives a percentage of 16.45 of the convict population of the Jail.

One convict was executed and one was sent to the Andamans during the year.

Health of prisoners—The health of the prisoners during the year under report was generally good. The daily average number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital during the year was 386. 2045 out-door patients were also treated at the Jail Hospital. The number of deaths among the prisoners was 2 as against nil of the year before. In connection with these mortalities it may be noted that the deceased convicts entered the Jail only to breathe their last, as they died the day following their admission. One of them was suffering from Pneumonia and the other from obstruction of bowels. The latter was, however, transferred to the Victoria Hospital for operation where he died. These deaths give a death rate of 10.93 per thousand, and this, taken with the low average of sickness among the prisoners testifies to the general healthiness of the Jail. Quinine was freely distributed among the prisoners during the malarial season.

Escapes.—No prisoner escaped from the Jail during the year.

Lunatics—Altogether ten lunatics were admitted during the year under report. Out of these, six were discharged from time to time as cured, under orders from the Court, and three were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum at Agra, leaving one for disposal at the close of the year. Only such of the lunatics, as remain under observation pending the decision of the Court, and those, for whose transfer orders are awaited, are kept in the Jail. The State has got no Lunatic Asylum of its own. It is under consideration to build a separate ward, attached to the Victoria Hospital, for the detention of those lunatics whose cases are under enquiry, instead of keeping them in the Jail where elaborate arrangements have, as a matter of Jail discipline, to be made for their watch and ward. Besides, it is essential that lunatics should be under the direct observation of the Agency Surgeon or the State Surgeon.

34. *Jail Garden*.—The State Jail maintains a garden of its own. Its chief products are vegetables which are consumed by the prisoners and the surplus sold to the public. The income, brought in by the sale of vegetables during the year under report, was Rs. 92 as compared with Rs. 134 of the year before. The garden bullocks are also maintained on the produce of the garden and that of the open land near the Jail. The

expenditure on the garden was Rs. 100. The decrease in the income was due to the absence of rains which affected the growth of vegetables very much.

35. Jail Factory.—Goods worth Rs. 2,548 were manufactured and sold to the public during the year, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,143. Last year goods worth Rs. 3,686 were manufactured and sold, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,217. The profit this year has been Rs. 1,405 as compared with Rs. 1,469 of the last year.

Jail Bakery.—The expenditure incurred on the Bakery amounted to Rs. 524 whereas the total income brought in by the sale of loaves etc. amounted to Rs. 620. The net gain is therefore Rs. 96 exclusive of the amount which remained unrealized at the close of the year.

Prison labour.—A daily average of 161 convicts, excluding sick and infirm, was available for labour. These were employed in the State Press, Factory and Bakery etc. Their total earnings amounted to Rs. 2,662.

Buildings.—A new Bakery was built and brought into use during the year under report. Sentinel Posts for the use of guards were also constructed at each corner of the Compound wall. A new kitchen on improved fly-proof system with several other works of improvement to the Jail has been provided in the P. W. D. budget to be constructed during the next year.

General.—The State Jail department is being administered more or less on the lines of the United Provinces Jail Manual. Remissions are freely awarded to deserving prisoners and the total number of convicts released under remission rules was 61. The total number of offences recorded in the Jail was 42 as compared with 76 of the last year. In no case was corporal punishment inflicted during the year, while last year there were 7 cases of this kind. The punishments inflicted were handcuffing, change of labour, imposing of cross bars, formal warnings etc. The decrease in the number of Jail offences and the aforesaid satisfactory state of affairs testify to improvement in the Jail administration, for which credit is due to the Superintendent, Lala Babu Pershad.

The question of deposit security was again discussed this year and it has now been decided that only the Jailor and the Cashier should give security to the amounts of one year's pay and Rs 500, respectively.

The State Jail was inspected by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in February last. It was also inspected by R. E. Holland, Esquire, the then Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, and Major Watson and Major Williams, the late Agency Surgeons in this State.

36. State Press.—The Superintendent of Jail is the ex-officio Superintendent of the State Press department. It is worked by convict labour which is paid to the State Jail by the Press at the rate of Rs. 4 per mensem per prisoner. It is located in a separate building within the compound wall of the Jail. There are altogether 14 printing machines

and Litho Presses. There are also a Ruling machine and Cutting machine. The State Press executes all sorts of printing work for the State departments. It also publishes both the Urdu and the Hindi editions of the State Gazette every fortnight, and undertakes work from the public as well. The principal work executed by the Press during the year was the printing of the Irrigation Record of the Public Works Department of the State.

The total expenditure incurred on the State Press including the cost of paper, convict labour, and other printing requisites purchased during the year under report amounted to Rs. 12,267 as compared with Rs. 12,700 last year. The State Press turned out work of the value of Rs. 23,353 inclusive of the cost of stock in hand, resulting in a profit of Rs. 11,086 as compared with Rs. 4,828 in the year before. Out of the total work turned out, work of the value of Rs. 18,337 was supplied to the State departments. The total amount realized and actually credited into the State Treasury as Press income, during the year under report was Rs. 15,903 which includes a sum of Rs. 4,600 realized on account of last year.

The sub-joined comparative statement shows the financial working of the Press department during the last four years :—

Sambat	Income	Expenditure	Profit	Amount credited into Treasury.
1966	15,421	8,524	6,898	11,992
1967	18,447	12,698	5,749	14,158
1968	17,529	12,700	4,829	14,286
1969	23,353	12,267	11,086	15,903

The figures are satisfactory and reflect great credit on the Superintendent and the staff under him.

37. State Gazette.—The State Gazette continues to fulfil a very useful purpose. It is printed in Urdu as well as in Hindi, and contains all circulars and orders passed by the State Council. Its circulation has arisen from 900 last year to 1543 at the end of October 1913. The demand for the Gazette is gradually increasing and it is hoped that it will become self-supporting very soon. There is some scope for improvement and endeavours continue to be made to make it a useful publication. It is issued fortnightly under the supervision of the Revenue Member.

38. Municipal Board.—The Municipal Board, Bharatpur, continues to be managed by Babu Baldeo Pershad, City Magistrate, as Vice President and Dr. Onkar Singh, L. M. S., Assistant Surgeon as Health Officer.

The salaries of the Secretary, Municipal Board and the Sanitary Inspector have been raised in view of the increased work they have to do.

The work of the Board is distributed among 4 Sub-Committees, namely :

1. Finance Sub-committee.
2. Haekuey earriage Sub-committee.
3. Sanitary Sub-committee.
4. Public Works and Lighting Sub-committee.

The first two committees had 45 and 11 sittings, respectively, while the last two which had 42 and 21 sittings, were not properly attended, there being no quorum in 14 and 7 sittings respectively. It is hoped that the members of the last two committees, which are of more importance than the first two, will realise better in future their responsibilities.

There was no change in the working of the tram line.

A well has been dug near the rubbish station, the water being sweet. It is under contemplation to have an experimental Farm at the place to take advantage of the manure collected there.

A Slaughter house has been built in the south east corner of the City and will be brought into use very soon.

Two new sets of pucea public latrines, on the design approved by Lt. Col. J. C. Robertson, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, have been erected outside the Muttra Gate.

The work of levelling the tumbled down houses remained in progress.

The construction of the enclosure for stray pigs has been completed.

The Chamars used to cure and store hides in their houses inside the town. It was proposed to remove their Malkots (places for curing hides and storing hides) to a place outside the city, but the Chamars having raised objections on account of the distance, they were allowed to continue their work (Malkots) in their houses on obtaining licenses for the same and paying certain fees therefor, the fees being allocated for the entertainment of an extra staff for arranging and supervising the cleanliness of the Malkots and their surroundings.

During the year under report, Cholera made its appearance in the city in a virulent form but the prompt measures taken by the Board effectively checked the spread of the disease. The total number of deaths from Cholera was 54.

In the hot months when the Cholera was raging in the city, there were some unusual out breaks of fire. Sometimes 4 or 5 cases of fire occurred in one day in different localities. The Police kept a close look out for bad characters who were suspected in this connection but the cause of the fires was never definitely ascertained. These out-breaks showed the necessity for a second good fire engine which was purchased at a cost of Rs. 899 and placed in the Police lines, while the old one was placed at the City Police Station so that it might be readily accessible.

The year under report was a healthy one.

The total number of births and deaths in the Bharatpur City were 1570 and 1302 as against 1460 and 1212 respectively during the last year.

The following figures will show the total number of births and deaths in the Bharatpur State in Sambat 1968 and 1969:

	Births	Rate per 1000	Deaths	Rate per 1000
Sambat 1968 ...	1460	43.87	1212	36.42
Sambat 1969 ...	1570	47.1	1302	39.06

There has been a very marked improvement in the lighting of the city which was managed departmentally during the year under report. The total number of street lamps in the Municipal limits is 432 against 524 in the last year. The reduction in the number of ordinary street lamps is due to the addition of 11 Aladin Lamps, 4 of 1000 and 7 of 500 candle power, at the main places on important roads and thoroughfares. This addition besides being an improvement in lighting has also resulted in a considerable saving in the expenditure in the lighting of the city and it is intended to gradually reduce the ordinary street lamps and replace them with Kitson lights.

The total income and expenditure of the Municipal Board during the year under report amounted to Rs. 29,941 and Rs. 44,690 respectively, as against Rs. 28,557 and Rs. 43,424 in the last year.

The sanitation of Bharatpur City on the whole remained good throughout the year.

Dr. R. B. Khaumbatta, the Malarial Expert, deputed under Lieutenant Col. J. C. Robertson, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to examine the causes of the unhealthiness of the City completed his enquiries in December 1913, a mention of which was made in the last year's report.

The Sanitary Commissioner's report in this connection is awaited. It is hoped that on receipt of his report, a number of improvements in the sanitation of the City may be effected.

39. *Municipal Board, Dig.*—With a view to improving the drainage of the town, the survey and the taking of levels was started by the State Public Works Department in the last year. The work has been completed and it is hoped that a complete drainage scheme will be prepared at an early date.

The sanitation of the town remained good throughout the year. There was no epidemic save some cases of typhoid fever.

To meet the requirements of the Municipality the number of refuse carts and rubbish bins was increased.

The lighting arrangements were satisfactory. 30 more street lamps have been purchased and are under erection.

The total income and expenditure during the year (1st November 1912 to 31st October 1913) under report amounted to Rs. 10,740 and Rs. 11,395 respectively.

40. *Sanitary Board, Kaman*.—During the year under report Plague broke out in the town in the month of March, the first case occurring on the 31st, but the timely measures taken by the Board soon rooted out the disease. The total number of seizures and deaths was 57 and 40 respectively.

It was very satisfactory to note that although the two annual fairs of Parikraman and Banjatra, which were held on 17th August and 1st October 1913 respectively, were very largely attended, the town was kept free from epidemic diseases.

2 male and 2 female public latrines, 3 conservancy carts and 5 rubbish bins have been added during the year.

The receipts and expenditure of the Board during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,790 and Rs. 1,622, respectively.

Sanitary Board, Kumher.—The survey of the Kumher town has been made by the State Public Works Department with a view to improving the roads and drainage of the town.

Street lamps have been provided on the part of the Bharatpur-Dig road passing through the town, to avoid accidents from Motors and other vehicles running at night.

The number of refuse bins has also been increased, while sanction for the construction of pucca public latrines of the design, approved by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, has been accorded.

The total receipts and expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 2,614 and Rs. 2,427, respectively.

41. *Sanitary Board, Bayana*.—Cholera broke out in the town in the month of April. It was brought in by the pilgrims to the Annual Fair of Kaila Devi in the Karauli State, which was very largely attended. The epidemic was however soon checked by stringent sanitary measures taken by the Board, the total number of deaths being 12 only. There has been considerable improvement in the sanitation of the town. The number of conservancy carts has been increased and 4 male and 4 female public latrines have been erected during the year, while an equal number of them is under construction.

There has also been an improvement in lighting. The road from the Railway Station to the town has been provided with lamps for the convenience and facility of travellers, whose number has much increased of late, since the opening of the Bayana Agra Railway.

penditure is entirely due to an increase of the Nazool property and its maintenance in good order. In the year 1968 a house was taken in mortgage by the State at a cost of Rs. 2,500 and the following sums have been spent on repairs to the State houses :—

Sainbat.	Amount spent.
1967	957
1968	1,923
1969	4,227

The fact that large realizations of income have been made and that the balance has been reduced to a comparatively trifling figure shows that the Nazool Department has worked well.

CHAPTER IV. Production and Distribution.

45. Bagar and Forest.—*Area* There are altogether 21 Rundhs (grass preserves) in the State, out of which 17 Rundhs covering an area of 12,359 acres, are under the control of the Bagar Department and the remaining 5 are allotted for the Imperial Service Infantry and the Transport Corps. Grass that grows in the Rundhs is cut and carted to the Bagar Depots, the chief of which is at headquarters, where it is stocked for distribution to meet the requirements of the State. Out of the 17 Rundhs mentioned above, one Rundh is reserved for the grazing of bullocks of the State gardens, and three Rundhs are kept open for public grazing throughout the year on a nominal grazing fee.

Produce.—The total yield of grass during the year was 56,903 maunds, to which may be added the outstanding balance, 7,895 maunds in stock at the commencement of the year, bringing the total to 64,798 maunds. The quantity spent during the year was 45,637 maunds, leaving a balance of 19,161 maunds in hand at the close of the year.

As compared with the last year there was an increase in the produce to the extent of 9,000 maunds and a decrease in the expenditure to the extent of 14,878 maunds. The Rupbas Rundh is the best of the whole lot, being the most productive. On account of the carting expenditure being a heavy charge it was hitherto found impossible on economic grounds to transport the total quantity of the out-put. Now that the Agra Bayana Railway has been opened for traffic, it will be possible to use the total produce by either stacking it in the Depots or selling the surplus in Agra. On account of the failure of the monsoon in the months of July and August 1913, the produce of grass in the various Runds was estimated at less than half of what is generally produced in an ordinary year, and accordingly, steps were taken to exercise the utmost economy in spending the grass with a view to save as much grass as possible for the next year. This precautionary step taken in time was ultimately found of great help,

in as much as the comparatively large surplus at the close of the year saved the State from incurring a heavy expenditure which would otherwise have been necessary for purchasing grass to maintain the State animals.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure incurred during the year, including the cost of articles purchased for sale, amounted to Rs. 55,427 against Rs. 52,103 last year. There was an increase of Rs. 3,324 as compared with the figures of last year. The increase is attributed to the high rate at which fodder was purchased on account of the general scarcity due to the failure of the rains.

Income.—The actual income amounted to Rs. 38,734 against Rs. 55,001 last year.

The following were the heads of income :—

Grazing fees Rs. 5,207 ; Sale of grass, charcoal, fuel wood etc., Rs. 27,144 ; Realisation of arrears Rs. 6,269 ; Miscellaneous Rs. 133. A sum of Rs. 8,994 was outstanding at the close of the year on account of arrears. The decrease in income is due to the fact that some of the Rundhs were opened to free public grazing on account of the prevailing scarcity of fodder.

Establishment.—The Officer in charge of the Rundhs and the Supply Department is designated as the Bagar Officer. Under him are two Inspectors, one Forester, 15 clerks and 40 Chawkidars with one Jamadar. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 6,641. The Rundhs are divided into two Circles, each under the charge of one Inspector.

Soil.—The soil of the Rundhs is loam, except in some places where it is sandy loam. There are no big Nullahs, hills or swamps in the Rundhs. The whole area is covered over with bushes, the chief of which are Kikar, Chaukra, Heens, Khandyar and Arni. Gandhel, Jirga, Mahra, Surwala are the qualities of grass that generally grow in the Rundhs.

Grazing fee.—Soon after the commencement of the rains the Rundhs are closed for grazing and a grazing fee is charged at the following rates :—

Name of animals.			Fee.		
			Rs.	As.	P.
Buffaloe	...	...	1	0	0
Buffaloe Calf	...	...	0	8	0
Bullock	...	...	1	0	0
Cow	...	...	0	8	0
Calf	...	...	0	4	0
Horse	...	...	0	8	0
Mule	...	...	0	8	0
Camel	...	...	1	0	0
Young Camel	..	...	0	8	0
Goat	...	...	0	2	0
Kid	...	...	0	1	0

Reorganisation.—The question of reorganizing the Bagar has been engaging the careful attention of the Revenue Department. Endeavours are being made to so manage the growth, production and storage of grass that the Bagar may become a paying Department. With this object in view, the services of one expert in grass farming, Conductor Hopper, were obtained from the Grass Farms at Meerut. Conductor Hopper did not however stay long and went back within 6 months of his appointment. The State subsequently sent Kanwar Narain Singh, Naib Tehsildar, to the Grass Farm at Mhow to undergo a course of training in the work of grass farming. It is hoped that after the return of Kanwar Narain Singh much improvement will be effected in the Rundhs and Jungles and that the output of grass will considerably increase. There is much illicit grazing in the Rundhs by the cultivators and Zamindars of villages that are situated close to the Rundhs, and strong preventive steps seem necessary to put a stop to this unlawful practice.

46. **State Gardens.**—There are 23 gardens at head quarters under the charge of Thakur Kalyan Singh, a State Sardar, who is designated the Superintendent of Gardens. Most of these gardens are attached to residential Kothis of which the Agency Garden is the biggest. There are 5 public gardens at Bharatpur—the Victoria Park, the Gol Bagh, the Mubarak Bagh, the Mehdi Bagh and the Chahar Bagh. Mr. R. Badgery, Superintendent, Taj and Government Horticultural Gardens, Agra, was invited to inspect the State gardens and to make suggestions for their improvement. Mr. Badgery made various suggestions relating to tree planting, the garden establishment etc. which are gradually being adopted and some improvements have already been effected.

The State also maintains some gardens in the districts. The gardens at Dig, Weir and Rupbas are under the charge of Tehsildars of those places and those at Agra, Muttra and Govardhan are looked after by the State Vakils.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 51,511 against an income of Rs. 3,353. The chief heads of expenditure were :—Establishment Rs. 29,920, Repairs Rs. 8,000, Grain and fodder for bullocks Rs. 6,200, Wood for Chahar Bagh Engine Rs. 3,000, Purchase of seeds Rs. 1,500, Purchase of oxen Rs. 750.

Over 1000 plants of various kinds were planted in the gardens during the year under report. The three gardeners who were sent for training to the Botanical gardens at Saharanpur returned after completing their studies. They were put in charge of gardens in which they have made some improvements.

47. **Public Works Department.**—*Personnel.* The charge of the Department was held by C.R. Judd Esq., State Engineer, up to the 13th March 1913 after which he proceeded to England on 2 months and 14 days' privilege leave combined with 5 months and 16 days' furlough. W.D. Cruickshank Esq. officiated as State Engineer for the period the permanent incumbent was on leave in addition to his duties as State Engineer at Dholpur.

Mr. A. C. Rowan was appointed to be Assistant State Engineer on the 1st November 1912. The executive staff consisted of 4 Sub-Divisional Officers and 10 Sub-Overseers.

Budget and Expenditure.—The budget grant for the Public Works Department for the year under report was Rs. 6,29,870. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 17,035 was contributed by several Departments for works executed by the Public Works Department, thus bringing the total to Rs. 6,46,905. The total expenditure including the contributational works amounted to Rs. 6,25,698.

The following statement will show the details of expenditure under Major heads incurred during the year under report:—

Item No.	Main heads.	Minor heads.	Budget grant.	Contributions.	Expenditure.
1	Irrigation	Original ...	68,200	.....	66,471
		Repairs ...	63,100	.....	57,213
2	Military	Original ...	15,130	.....	15,217
		Repairs ...	16,380	.....	15,747
3	Civil Works	Original ..	1,70,930	.....	1,70,200
		Repairs ...	72,760	.....	66,583
4	Communication	Original ...	69,600	.....	66,910
		Repairs ...	40,600	.....	40,623
5	Public Improvement... ..	Original ...	31,070	.....	30,020
		Repairs ...	4,600	.....	4,380
6	Miscellaneous	Original ...	.....	.....	.....
		Repairs ...	10,600	.....	8,656
7	Tools and Plant	New supply ...	3,000	.....	3,187
		Repairs ...	1,500	.....	1,152
	Total P. W. Department works...	.....	5,66,870	.....	5,46,629
	Contributational works ...	.....	.....	17,035	17,035
	Total Works ... ..	.....	... ..	17,035	17,035
	Establishment ... ..	.....	63,000	.....	62,034
	Grand Total... ..	.....	6,29,870	17,035	6,25,698

The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 62,034 against Rs. 59,340 last year. The percentage of establishment charges on P. W. D. works excluding contributational works thus comes to 11·00 against 13·85 last year. The falling off in percentage is due to the fact that the budget for the P. W. D. last year was Rs. 4,83,385 whereas the establishment charges remained at about the same figure as during the year under report.

Military Works.—The chief works under the head Military constructed during the year were:—Pucca Deras for Regimental officers in the Cavalry lines, re-roofing of one barrack of the Imperial Service Infantry Lines and improvements to the Imperial Service Transport lines.

Civil Works.—The principal works constructed under this head were:—new house for Rao Raja Raghunath Singh Sahab, (under progress.), new house for the Agency Head Clerk, Lady Companion and Tutor's bungalow (completed), improvement to the Golbag Kothi, improvement to the Seward Palace, improvement to the new Kothi at Abu called "Brij," new bungalow for the Assistant Political Agent, improvement to the Mandarpur Kothi,

new servants' quarters at the Agency Surgeon's bungalow, new Police Office, improvement to the Victoria Hospital, new Dispensary at Bharatpur (under progress), new building for the Bharatpur Tehsil, improvement to the Stables, improvement to the Sewar Jail, converting old Police Lines into Municipal Office, improvement and repairs to the Fort Moat bridge at Dig, improvement to the old Club house in Victoria Park, improvement to the old and new Kandhari and the Hariparbat Kothis at Agra, improvement to the Lakshmi Rani Kunj at Brindaban, repairs to the Palace at Rupbas.

Public Improvements.—The principal works constructed under this head were : repairs to the wall round the Fort Moat at Bharatpur, improvement to the Fort Moat supply channel, new slaughter house at Bharatpur, improvements to the city road and drains at Bharatpur.

Communications.—The pucca road from Weir to Bayana was still under construction. A sum of Rs. 36,517 has so far been spent on this road, out of which Rs. 11,397 was spent during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 16,954 was spent on the restoration of the Bharatpur-Jaipur road and a sum of Rs. 9,947 on the new Nagar-Alwar road. The total length of all first class roads in the State was 174 miles, 4 furlongs and 495 feet, and a sum of Rs. 70,853 was spent for their maintenance, or Rs. 405 per mile. The total length of all second class roads was 77 miles, 1 furlong and 440 feet and a sum of Rs. 1,275 was spent for their maintenance, or Rs. 16 per mile. The length of all third class roads was 129 miles and a sum of Rs. 1,039 was spent for their maintenance, or Rs. 8 per mile.

Irrigation.—The total expenditure incurred on irrigation amounted to Rs. 1,23,954 against Rs. 1,13,759 last year. The chief works executed were : raising and strengthening the banks of the Chiksana Canal, improvement to the Ajan Bund and Daulatgarh Regulator extension of the Pichuna Canal, Channel from the Moti Jhil to Jagina, strengthening the regulator of Khakhaoli, Gothakar and Umrain Bund, Restoration of the Bangarra Bund, extension and improvement of the Dehgaon Bund, Channel from Satwari to Kolaota Bund, restoration of Kaithwara Bund. The Department has published in book form a record of the irrigation by Bunds and Channels in the State with effect from 1896-97 to 1911-12 A. D. The compilation gives a complete history of each Bund, its catchment area, and the land irrigated by it.

48. *Workshop.*—The Workshop continued to be attached to the Public Works Department and under the direct control of the State Engineer. The budget grant for the year amounted to Rs. 29,170 against Rs. 30,982 last year. This includes Rs. 7,280 for establishment and other general charges, besides Rs. 14,350 for the maintenance and upkeep of motor cars. In addition to the aforesaid budget, a sum of Rs. 14,799 was received as contributonal grants for works requisitioned by several Departments of the State. 931 requisitions were received and registered in the Workshop during the year against 1070 last year. The works were carried out satisfactorily, no order remaining unexecuted at the close of the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,096-8-3, i.e., Rs. 7,258 on account of establishment and

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other charges of a general nature, Rs. 14,345 on account of Motor Cars and Rs. 6,575 on works requisitioned by the State. A sum of Rs. 1,233-15-0 was realized as revenue on account of supervision and indirect charges for unbudgetted works and sale proceeds of old and surplus materials against an anticipated receipt of Rs. 1,000. The working figures decreased during the year from Rs. 51,000 to Rs. 44,000. This decrease is largely due to the fact that certain Departments of the State got their works and repairs carried out from the market instead of sending them to the Workshop. Orders were issued by the State Council to all head of Departments to send their orders to the Workshop for execution.

Motor Cars.—Six motor cars are maintained by the State, four of which are kept in the State Workshop under the charge of the State Engineer, the remaining two are for the exclusive use of their Highnesses the Maharaja Sahab and the Maji Sahiba and are kept at the Palace.

The mileages done during the year by cars which were under the charge of the Public Works Department were as follows :—

	1969.	1968.
De Dion (old)	8,893 Miles.	4,963 Miles.
De Dion (new)	9,080 „	7,317 „
Standard (old)	9,845 „	8,231 „
Standard (new)	13,221 „	6,353 „

The cost of the upkeep and maintenance of these cars for the year amounted to Rs. 14,350.

One car, a Standard, is reserved solely for the use of the Council while the remaining 3 are maintained for the general use of the State.

In addition to the above there is also one Motor Cycle under the charge of the State Engineer. It is used exclusively by the Bagar Department.

Steam Launch.—A steam Launch, purchased in 1902 for Rs. 7,530, is maintained on the Bareta Lake. It is utilized chiefly by the Public Works Department and by the higher officials of the State when on duty at Bareta.

The expenditure on its upkeep during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,045.

49. **Stone Quarries.**—The budget sanctioned for the stone quarries amounted to Rs. 23,600 against which the working expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,559 as detailed below :—

Service head	Budget allotment	Expenditure.
Establishment	6,800	6,900
Pay of Bundhanis	2,000	1,145
Maintenance of Quarry Cart road ...	3,500	3,580
Teaching Recruits, Tools & plant etc. ...	1,300	187
New buildings for new Depot at Paharpur and Bareta	10,000	9,746
Total	Rs. 23,600	21,559

Stone quarried during the year was 5,04,256 Maunds against 4,10,512 Maunds last year per the following statement :—

Description.	Sambat year 1968.	Sambat year 1969.
White stone ...	63,640	54,674
Red stone ...	3,76,872	4,49,582
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	4,40,512	5,04,256

Total revenue realized amounted to Rs. 66,602 including Rs. 8,705 on account of royalty on Ballast and Khanda stones supplied to the Agra Bayana Railway, against Rs. 73,624 of the last year.

A sum of Rs. 25,000 was advanced to the Depot for working expenses which was paid back at the close of the year.

The net revenue derived from the stone quarries for the year after deducting expenditure amounted to Rs. 45,043 as against Rs. 63,034 last year.

The reason for this decrease was that the cost of the new buildings constructed for the new Depots at Bareta and Paharpur was charged to the Quarry Budget. There was also a decrease of Rs. 6,679 under the head royalty on Ballast and Khanda stone supplied to the Railway as compared with the last year.

50. **Imarat.**—This Department looks after the repairs of religious buildings as well as those situated inside the Fort. It also supervises construction of the Chhatri of the late Maharaja Balwant Singh at Govardhan. On the occasion of the Viceregal Visit and the wedding of His Highness the Maharaja all the buildings in the Fort including the Kamra Khas and the Palace were repaired and white-washed through the agency of this Department.

CHAPTER V.—Revenue & Finance.

The Financial year of the State commences on the 1st November and closes on the 31st October. The figures given in this chapter therefore relate to that period.

51. The following figures will show the actual receipts and expenditure for the Sambat year 1968 (1911-12 A. D.), as well as for the sambat year 1969 (1912-13 A. D.), as compared with the budget estimates for those years :—

Particulars.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
Budget estimates for Sambat year 1968 (1911-12) ...	5,11,155	32,85,020	37,96,175	32,62,423	5,33,752
Budget estimates for Sambat year 1969 (1912-13) ...	5,12,522	40,69,544	45,82,066	41,99,447	3,82,619
Actuals for Sambat 1968 (1911-12)...	4,82,051	34,65,244	39,47,295	33,32,541	6,14,754
Actuals for Sambat 1969 (1912-13)...	6,14,754	44,69,621	50,24,375	44,81,076	5,43,299
Difference 1968 ...	-29,104	+1,80,224	+1,51,120	+70,118	+81,002
Do. 1969 ...	+1,02,232	+3,40,077	+4,42,309	+2,81,629	+1,60,680

The total receipts for the year under report show an increase of Rs. 3,40,077 as compared with the Budget Estimates of the same year. The larger receipts are mainly due to better income under head State Miscellaneous and Customs. The actual total expenditure which exceeds the budgetted figure by Rs. 2,81,629 includes a sum of Rs. 4,81,266 invested in Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 5 lacs. The expenditure proper was therefore actually much below the estimate.

52. *Assets and Liabilities.*—The State has no liabilities. Its assets chiefly consist of Government Promissory Notes of the value of 30 lacs, including those of the value of 5 lacs purchased during the year under report as stated above.

53. *Comptroller's Office.*—The charge of the Department was held by Babu Sheo Lal B.A. throughout the year.

Amendments in Accounts Circulars.—Rule 3 of the Accounts Circular No. 14 was repealed and the following rule inserted in its place:

Rule 3. (a) Officers, Sawars and Sépoys of Raj troops including Shutar Khana Naqdi are entitled to daily allowance at the rate of 30 per cent on their pay for all journeys irrespective of any limit of halting days.

No travelling allowance is however permissible to them for going out in connection with the monthly reliefs for guarding the Sub-Treasuries at the Tehsil Head Quarters.

(b) Police Sawars travelling outside the State are also entitled to daily allowance at the same rate as laid down in rule (3) (a) above, but they can claim no allowance for journeys made within the State limits under rule 25.

The following was substituted for rule 26 of the Accounts Circular No. 14:—

Rule 26.—Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars and other Tehsil officials when absent from head quarters for at least two consecutive nights on tour within their jurisdiction are entitled to draw daily allowance at the following rates:—

Tehsildars...	...	...	at Re. 1-0-0 per diem.
Naib Tehsildars & Sadar Qanungos	at „	0-8-0	„ „
Other Tehsil officials.	...	According to rule 37.	

It was ruled that the average emoluments for the purpose of granting pensions mean the average calculated upon the last five years of service (and not 3 years as in Civil Service Regulations, Article 487). It was further ruled that Provisos 1 and 2 to article 487 of the Civil Service Regulations of British India be followed in the Bharatpur State.

Inspection and Audit of Departmental Accounts.—The accounts of the Tehsils and some of the State Departments at the Head Quarters were inspected by the Comptroller of State Accounts in the year under report. During the course of his audit he discovered various irregularities which have been brought to the notice of the administration.

Annual Jamakharches.—It is a matter of satisfaction that the annual Jamakharches of the State are now up to date. This will enable the Comptroller's office to compile a consolidated Jamakharch in time for the State dues on account of the preceding years, as disclosed by the consolidated Jamakharch, being realized, along with the other demands of the State, before the close of the year.

54. *Treasury Office.*—Chauibe Hari Shanker B.A. remained in charge of the Treasury Office throughout the year. He is also in charge of the Dewanani Daftar.

All the Sub-treasuries were inspected by the Treasury Officer.

The question of framing rules for the timely submission of bills by the head of Departments which are still much delayed is under consideration.

No important rules were passed during the year under report except one forbidding clerks to have in their charge money exceeding the amount of their respective securities.

55. *Pensions.*—The total number of pensioners and minors in receipt of pensions and allowances at the commencement of the year was 1852 of whom 58 pensioners died, 13 were re-employed and 27 were struck off. 93 pensioners were newly added to the list, bringing the number on the roll at the end of the year to 1847.

The total amount disbursed to pensioners and minors was Rs. 98,346.

The weeding of the old records of Account Offices could not be taken in hand in the year under report on account of pressure of current work, which was very heavy owing to the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja.

The necessity for a Central Record room for the accounts papers is very keenly felt. It is hoped that the matter will be attended to soon.

56. *State Treasurer*.—Rai Bahadur Seth Mulchand Nemichand continued to be in charge of the State Treasury as State Treasurer.

57. *Public Works Department Audit Office*.—Seth Nusserwanji Gocal, Auditor of the Public Works Department Accounts remained on leave for 3 months from 1st November 1912 to 31st January 1913, during which time the charge of his office was held by Babu Mahesh Swarup, Head Clerk, Judicial and Financial Member's Office, in addition to his own duties.

CHAPTER VI.—Medical Department.

58. *Vital Statistics*.—The total number of births and deaths reported during the year was 17,365 and 14,336 respectively against 14,287 and 12,417 in the previous year. The ratio of births and deaths per mille of population was 31.08 and 25.66 against 25.55 and 22.22 respectively in the year before.

59. *Dispensaries*.—The number of sanctioned dispensaries and hospitals during the year was 18, the same as last year, exclusive of the Hospitals of the Imperial Service Troops and that at the Jail. It may be pointed out that the dispensary at Bareta is under the visiting charge of the Bayana Sub-Assistant Surgeon, while the dispensary at Sesar is attended by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Jail Hospital. There is a separate Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Raj Forces Hospital and the dispensary in the Agency compound is looked after by one of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Victoria Hospital.

60. *Attendance*.—2,094 indoor and 1,62,613 outdoor patients were treated in all the dispensaries during the year under report against 2,418 and 1,66,213 respectively in the previous year, showing a decrease of 324 indoor and 3,600 outdoor patients.

61. *Surgical Operations*.—5,465 operations were performed during the year under report against 6,041 in the year before, showing a decrease of 576 operations as compared with the figures of the previous year. Of the total, 1,645 operations were performed in the Victoria Hospital as against 1,768 in the previous year. 617 operations for cataract were performed against 391 of the previous year showing an increase of 226 operations.

62. *Epidemic diseases—Plague*.—Plague was prevalent in Kama, Nadbai, Nagar, Pahari, Bharatpur and in Dig Tehsils. It first broke out at Prahi, a village in the Kama Tehsil, in the month of October 1912, and continued more or less in one tehsil or another throughout the year. The total number of plague seizures reported during the year was 980 and of deaths 798, as against 862 and 695 respectively in the year before.

63. *Cholera*.—The capital was affected the most and strict precautionary measures had to be adopted to put down the disease. Besides the capital, the following tehsils were also infected.

Bayana, Dig, Nadbai, Weir including Blusawar, Nagar, Rupbas including Uchain, Pahari and Kunher.

The total number of cases reported was 1,315 of which 871 proved fatal against 20 cases and 15 deaths in the previous year.

64. *Small-Pox*.—Fortunately the trouble from Small-pox was very little during the year under report as compared with that felt in the previous year. There were only 10 cases and one death against 2,783 cases and 466 deaths in the year before.

65. *Vaccination*.—The number of primary vaccinations was 13,249 against 10,721 in the previous year, of which 12,977 were successful. The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator was 828.06 against 670.06 of the previous year. 23.23 per mille of the population were successfully vaccinated, against 18.51 in the year before. The percentage of cases found successful to the total number inspected by the Agency Surgeon was 95.93 and by the Native Superintendent of Vaccination 98.16. The expenditure was Rs. 2,823 against Rs. 2,521 in the preceding year.

66. *Expenditure*.—The total expenditure incurred by the State over the Medical Department, exclusive of that incurred by the Public Works Department on the construction and repairs of buildings which is Rs. 28,184, has come to Rs. 60,164 as against Rs. 57,221 in the year before.

(a) *General*.—Out of the five students receiving training at the Medical School, Indore, at the expense of the State, three have become senior students while the remaining two are reported to be making little or no progress and are still among the juniors. One more student was sent to the said School during the year and thus there are altogether 6 students from the Bharatpur State.

(b) The midwife who was appointed last year to instruct mothers in the care of their infants and to supervise local *Dais* in the city has been confirmed in her post.

(c) Major John W. Watson, I.M.S., held charge of the office of the Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, during the year except from 23rd May to 22nd August 1913, during which period he was absent on privilege leave. Major T. S. B. Williams officiated for him during his absence.

The acknowledgments of the Council are due to the aforesaid officers especially to Major J. W. Watson for the efficient working of the Hospital and dispensaries in the State and for the valuable advice they received from him in dealing with matters relating to the Medical Department.

CHAPTER VII.-Education.

67. **General.**—Education continues to make steady progress in the State. The gradually increasing number of schools and scholars, and the good results achieved at the examinations, are signs of healthy growth which indicate that the people are becoming alive to the utility and importance of education, and that the State is keeping pace with the increasing demand by opening new schools at convenient centres. It has been the endeavour to make education accessible to all those who really seek for it, and to extend it as far as possible with due regard to efficiency.

Special attention is being paid towards rural education with a view to making the sons of the agricultural classes capable of managing their own affairs properly and thus becoming useful members of the society. Higher education is also encouraged by the grant of special scholarships to students who after passing through the school curriculum go up for higher studies in Colleges.

68. *Number of Schools and Scholarships.*—During the year there were 179 institutions of different kinds—119 State, 2 aided and 58 un-aided schools as against 163 in the preceding year—117 State, 2 aided, and 44 un-aided schools. The increase in the number is under the head State schools and un-aided schools. The number of scholars in schools under private management rose from 793 to 973. Thus the total enrolment of the State and private institutions was 6,886 against 6,133 of the preceding year, showing an increase of 748 scholars. The average daily attendance also showed an improvement being 5,171 against 4,077 in the preceding year. The number of scholars in higher classes also increased. The percentage of scholars to the population of school-going age was 14.72 for boys and .958 for girls. The percentage of institutions to the total number of towns and villages in the State was 12.31. Of the 119 State Schools, there were one High School, one Sanskrit School, 2 English Middle Schools, 15 Vernacular Middle Schools 94 Primary Schools for boys and 6 Primary Schools for girls. Two new Primary Schools were opened, one at Maloni and the other at Sahsan, villages. The increase in the number of un-aided schools shows commendable enterprise on the part of private bodies and persons of whom the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Bharatpur, deserves special mention. The Anjuman has opened 7 new Schools for imparting free education to Mohammadau boys and girls. These schools are generally of an indigenous type in which besides giving religious education a secular course is also added. The expenses are met by the members from private subscription. The number of scholars receiving education in State Schools was 5,923 as against 5,345 of the preceding year.

69. *English Education*—English is taught in three schools—the Sadar High School, Bharatpur, the Nobles School, Bharatpur, and the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Dig. The Sadar High School prepares

students for the Rajputana Middle and for the Matriculation examination of the Allahabad University, while the Nobles School and the Anglo Vernacular Middle School at Dig for the Rajputana Middle Schools Examination only. The number of students reading in the Sadar High School was 303 against 261 in the preceding year; in the Nobles School 77 against 70; and in the Anglo Vernacular School, Dig, 75 against 60. The Nobles School, which was started primarily with the object of educating the sons of the aristocracy and gentry of the State, is gaining in popularity and is doing much useful work. The results achieved at the public examinations by the three schools are generally satisfactory as shown below :—

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>No. sent up</i>	<i>No. passed</i>	<i>P. C.</i>
Sadar High School ...	12	10	83

RAJPUTANA MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

<i>Name of School</i>	<i>No. sent up</i>	<i>No. passed</i>	<i>P. C.</i>
Sadar High School ...	9	8	88
Nobles School ...	7	3	42
A. V. School, Dig ...	5	5	100

70. *Secondary Schools.*—The number of secondary schools remained the same as in 1912. There are 15 vernacular Secondary Schools that prepare boys for the vernacular Final Examination of the United Provinces. The number of scholars reading in these schools showed a remarkable increase, being 1667 against 1340 last year. This is an unmistakable sign of the growing popularity of Secondary education among the inhabitants of the State. The result of the Vernacular Final Examination is as below :—

<i>Name of School</i>	<i>No. sent up</i>	<i>No. passed</i>	<i>P. C.</i>
15 vernacular schools of the State ...	112	47	42

The result on the whole was not satisfactory but it is hoped that better results will be recorded next year.

71. *Primary Education.*—Primary education continues to engage the careful attention of the department. It has been the policy to bring the existing schools to a uniform standard of efficiency by making them well equipped rather than to open a large number of new schools not properly equipped and looked after. The number of scholars in Primary schools managed by the State was 3,566 against 3,372 of the preceding year representing an increase of 194 scholars. The average daily attendance also increased from 2,278 to 2,446. At the various centre examinations conducted by the Inspector of Schools and his Assistant 3,868 scholars were examined out of whom 3,191 were declared successful as against 3,489 and 2,773 respectively of the preceding year. This is a very satisfactory indication of the work done by the village school teachers.

72. *Sanskrit-school.*—The Sanskrit School continued to be popular. It follows the prospectus of studies prescribed for the Government Sanskrit College at Benares and prepares students for the Prithama and Madhayama standards in Sanskrit. Four students were sent up for the Prithama Parikhsha Examination, all of whom came out successful. Four students were also sent up for the Madhyama Parikhsha Examination out of whom 3 came out successful. The Jyotish class opened last year as a tentative measure had to be closed on account of want of sufficient number of students to form a class. It was decided that according as funds permit students be sent to the Sanskrit College at Jaipur or at Benares for learning Jyotish and, accordingly, one student was sent to the Sanskrit College at Jaipur on an allowance of Rs. 12 per mensem. Two Sanskrit students were also deputed by the State for learning the Ayurvedic system of medicine, one to the Ayurvedic College at Pilibhit and the other at Delhi. Each has been given a scholarship of Rs. 15.

73. *Training of Teachers.*—The number of teachers both in English as well as in Vernacular Schools was 245 against 232 in 1912 and 219 in 1911. Of these 4 were Graduates, 4 First Arts, 10 Matrics, 13 A.V Middle Passed, 15 Normal passed, 145 Vernacular Final passed, 2 Shastris, 1 Visharad, 2 Pragya and 49 uncertificated teachers. It continues to be the endeavour of the Department to appoint trained teachers as far as possible with a view to achieve increased efficiency in teaching, but as it has been found difficult to import trained teachers on the salaries which the Department can afford to offer, the Council have thought fit to send out a certain number of teachers every year to undergo a course of instruction at the training institutions in British India. It is satisfactory to remark that the two teachers of the Sadar High School, Babu Birj Behari Lall B.A. and Munshi Wasi Ahmed, sent with the special permission of the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces to the Training Colleges at Allahabad and Lucknow respectively returned after duly qualifying themselves as Licentiates in training. Another teacher Mr. Babu Lal B. A. was sent during the year to the senior grade College at Allahabad. Eight Vernacular Teachers deputed from the State Schools were receiving instructions in theory and practice of teaching in the Normal Schools at Agra, Muradabad and Ajmer.

Closely connected with the question of improving the efficiency of teaching is that of the salaries of the teachers. The pay of Rs. 8 a month offered to a Vernacular teacher is hardly tempting, specially when the cost of living has abnormally increased. It is however impossible, taking into consideration the financial aspect of the question, to bring their emoluments up to the level of the scale of pay prevailing in British Districts, but some increase is desirable and in most cases very necessary. The matter has been engaging the attention of the State Council.

74. *Physical Training.*—Success in the field is as essential as efficiency in class room and both sides, mental as well as physical development, deserve equal attention to make an ideal student. It is very

satisfactory to note, that the State Schools did remarkably well at the last Rajputana Schools sports in which Schools of all Rajputana States took part and won several prizes in various events after a hard and keen competition. The boys of the Sadar High School won 11 prizes including 3 silver Medals; the boys of the Nobles School won one Challenge Cup and 8 silver Medals for Tug of War; the boys of the Anglo Vernacular School at Dig won 6 prizes and one silver Medal; one competitor from the Town School at Nagar got one prize. Thus, in all, 12 silver medals, one Challenge Cup and 15 prizes were won by competitors from the State Schools. The prizes were given away by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara at a meeting in which His Highness the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur was present. His Highness much appreciated the success achieved by the Bharatpur State boys.

The health of the boys was on the whole good. Apparatus for Gymnastic and other physical exercises were supplied to the Schools and no effort was spared in arousing the interest of students and teachers in physical games. The expenditure on physical culture is becoming an increasing charge and it is under contemplation to charge a nominal monthly game fee from the students of the Sadar High School as an experimental measure in order to meet a portion of the expenditure.

75. *Scholarships*.—The total expenditure in scholarships to students for Primary, Secondary and Higher classes amounted to Rs. 10,139 as against Rs. 8,851 last year. This included a sum of Rs. 2,880 granted to students reading at the Mayo College in Ajmer. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 4,667 was spent in maintaining the Bharatpur Hostel at the Mayo College.

76. *The Mayo College Boys*.—The following are the names of the scholarship holders who were receiving education at the Mayo College:—

1. Kanwar Narain Singh.
2. Chaudhri Kanwal Singh.
3. Chaudhri Sampat Singh.
4. Kanwar Ram Chandra Singh.
5. „ Samandar Singh.
6. „ Ratan Singh.
7. „ Brijendra Singh.
8. „ Maharaj Singh.
9. „ Ghamandi Singh.

Besides the above, the following 7 students were also reading at the Mayo College at their own expense:—

1. Faujdar Qaim Singh.
2. Kanwar Girdhar Singh.
3. Raja Gopal Singh.
4. Thakur Madho Singh.
5. Bakhshi Ram Swaroop Singh.
6. Bakhshi Raghunath Singh.
7. Thakur Nathe Singh.

Kanwar Narain Singh reading in the third year of the Post Diploma Class was withdrawn for domestic reasons, Chaudhri Sampat Singh left the College to join the Imperial Cadet Corps and Kanwar Ram Chandra Singh left the College from the Diploma class.

The State boys gained distinction in the annual examinations as well as in out door games. Kanwar Samandar Singh passed the Diploma Examination with credit in Arithmetic and Urdu. Chaudhri Kanwal Singh passed the II year of the Post Diploma Class with credit in Arithmetic. Kanwar Ghamandi Singh passed the Fourth Class with distinction in Science and Aggregate. Kanwar Brijendra Singh passed the V class with distinction in Urdu. Bakhshi Raghunath Singh passed the 6th Class with distinction in Geography and Drawing and Bakhshi Ram Swaroop Singh with distinction in Arithmetic. Kanwar Maharaj Singh passed the Seventh Class with distinction in Geography. Raja Gopal Singh passed the VIII Class with distinction in English, Urdu, Arithmetic, Drawing and in Aggregate.

Chaudhri Kanwal Singh was the Captain of the College Hockey Team and one of the Troop leaders in the mounted squadron. The Athletic Sports Championship Cup was won for the fourth time by Kanwar Ram Chandra Singh who also equalled the record time for the Hundred Yards for the third year in succession. In the Inter-house Cup competition for physical training presented by Her Highness the Maji Sahaba of Bharatpur, teams of all the Houses entered and after a close competition ended in a win for the Bharatpur House.

77. *Other scholarship holders.*—Nine students were given scholarships for prosecuting their studies in College Classes, four of whom are reading in the Agra College and one in the Medical College at Lucknow. All these scholarship holders will be available for service in the State after the completion of their education.

78. *Inspection.*—The total number of inspections made by the Inspector of Schools and the Deputy Inspector was 196 and 212 respectively and the number of days spent on tour by each of them was 106 and 144 respectively. The following statement will show how often the schools were inspected by the Inspecting staff:

Officer.	Number of Inspections.				Not Inspected.
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	
Inspector of Schools ...	58	50	10	2	1
Deputy Inspector of Schools...	34	77	8	nil	1

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the Education Department was Rs. 67,794 as against Rs. 63,248 in the preceding year. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 7,877 was spent by the P. W. Department on repairs

of School buildings. A sum of Rs. 8,000 was provided in the budget of the P. W. Department for the construction of a new building for the Town School at Bharatpur. The building was not completed at the close of the year. It has been decided that the new building when completed will be given over for a dispensary and the present dispensary building will be utilized for the School.

79. *Boarding House.*—At present there are two Boarding houses attached to English Schools, the Nobles School at Bharatpur and the Anglo Vernacular School at Dig. Plans and estimates for a boarding house for the Sadar High School were completed during the year and it was decided that the gift of Rs. 10,000 made by the Faridkot Darbar on the occasion of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja Sabib Bahadur towards the advancement of education in the Bharatpur State be utilized towards the cost of constructing the proposed Boarding House which will constitute a permanent and visible memorial of the Faridkot Darbar's generosity. The total cost of the building was estimated at Rs. 22,000, Arrangements were also made for providing accommodation for students reading in the Secondary Schools at Nagar, Uchain, Dig, Pahari, Rupbas, Bayana, and Bhusawar. The opening ceremony of the new Dig School building was performed by Mr. R. E. Holland, I. O. S., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States in November 1912.

80. *Female Education.*—Female education is making progress in the State. The number of Girls' School in the State was 6 which teach up to the Primary Standard. The number of girls receiving education during the year under report was 201.

CHAPTER VIII.-Miscellaneous.

81. *Customs and Excise Department.*—At present the Customs and Excise Department of the State are administered as one Department. The charge of the Department was held by Pandit Maya Shankar B.A. The receipts from Customs, imports and exports, during the year amounted to Rs. 3,00,882-5-6 against Rs. 2,56,354-9-1 of last year and Rs. 2,06,466 of the year before last. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 36,611 against Rs. 35,723 of the last year. The number of duty-collecting stations was 114 as last year. With the exception of a few ports that are at the Railway stations, the remaining are situated on the frontiers of the State.

The income under import, amounting to Rs. 81,437, was chiefly derived from duty on rice, foreign cloth, foreign threads, country cloth and threads, metals, oil, leather goods, and that under export amounting to Rs. 2,17,731 from oil seed, cotton, Ghoe, butter, buffaloes, oxen, sheep, goats, etc. New duty was levied on the export of Akh or Madar cotton that grows in the jungles of the State. The butchers of the State who were hitherto considered as a wandering tribe and were made

to pay heavy export duty on all cattle purchased by them were declared as a peaceful community and were treated in the matter of purchase and export of animals like other peaceful subjects of the State. The Dig Cattle Fair that fetched about Rs. 20,000 in 1968 as duty on the export of cattle was not held this year on account of famine conditions prevailing at the time. The Brambad Cattle Fair contributed Rs. 6,600 towards the income of the Department against Rs. 5,303 last year.

82. *Excise.*—The Excise administration of the State continued to be carried on on the modern improved system known as the Madras System. The consumption of exciseable articles during the year was as follows :—

	Sambat 1968.	Sambat 1969.
Liquor	4498 gallons.	5605 gallons.
Opium	15 Mds. & 8 Srs	16 Mds. & 31 Srs
Charas	11 „ „ 17 „	12 „ „ 38 „
Bhang	45 „ „ 6 „	59 „ „ 35 „
Poppy heads	12 „ „ 12 „	13 Mds.

There was an all round increase in consumption which was due chiefly to good harvests and numerous marriages celebrated during the year. The labouring classes are generally most addicted to liquor. The wages that they were able to earn were good especially those working on the Agra Bayana Railway.

The actual receipts of the year are tabulated below :—

	Sambat 1968.	Sambat 1969.
On account of Liquor	21,661	28,241
On account of Opium & drugs	18,323	20,483
Compensation from Government	489	107
TOTAL	40,473	48,831

There is an increase of Rs. 8,358 in the total income as compared with the figures of the last year and of Rs. 10,882 against that of the year before last. A portion of the increase is due to the raising of still head duty on country liquor from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 per gallon in Bharatpur, Kumher, Dig and Kaman Tehsils. Liquor was imported from the Cawnpore Distillery by the Department and supplied to the retail vendors at a fixed price on payment of the still head duty fixed for the period in which the shop was situated. The license fees for

retail vend at each shop was fixed by public auction. In the case of opium and drugs the wholesale supply business was entrusted to one firm which undertook to supply these articles at the lowest rate to the retail vendors. Licenses for retail vend of opium and drugs were granted by competition at a public auction held for each shop separately. The total increase by the new settlement made for the next year amounted to Rs. 4,359 when compared with figures of the Sambat 1969. The increase in license fee is due to good profits reaped by retail vendors owing to increased consumption.

The warehouse at Dig was completed during the year. There are now three warehouses in the State, at Bharatpur, Bayana and Dig where liquor imported from outside is stored. J. H. Cox, Esq. C. I. E., Excise Commissioner, Central India paid a visit to the State and inspected the warehouse at Bharatpur. He made the following remarks in the Inspection book :—

"I visited the warehouse at Bharatpur this morning with the chief Excise Officer. It is an excellently arranged institution. The system of piping is sound. Incidentally it is one of the very few warehouses where I have found locks of a reliable make in use.

The Chief Excise Officer wishes to replace the present system of gauging the main out by a glass pipe and graduated board. The proposal is quite sound, the pipe being connected with the pipe leading from pump outside the shut off cock, so that in case of a breakage of the glass the cock could be closed and the waste of spirit prevented."

During the year, 51 cases were reported under the Excise Act out of which 48 were criminally prosecuted and 48 convicted. A sum of Rs. 326-4-9 was realized as fine and Rs. 124-14-0 was distributed as rewards among the informers.

The subject of importing opium of standard quality continued to engage the attention of the Revenue Department. On the motion of the Honorable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana who was approached by the Darbar, the United Provinces Government expressed their willingness to supply opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Opium Factory to the Bharatpur State at approximately Rs. 12 a seer, if the Government of India so permitted. The Hon'ble the the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana was, however, of opinion that the small quantity required annually by the Bharatpur State could be easily procurable from any of the opium-producing States in Rajputana and that before purchasing from the Ghazipur Factory the Durbar should consider the question of obtaining opium from any of the Rajputana opium producing States. The question of price is the chief consideration and it has been decided that, for the present, opium may be imported from Karauli as hitherto and that all consignments should be carefully examined on receipt, and if found of a quality below the standard, rejected.

83. *Saltpetre*.—The license for manufacturing and refining saltpetre throughout the State was auctioned in September 1912 for 3 years. The same lease of contract continued during the year under report. A new contract for village situated in the British Districts was given for 3 years at Rs. 975. No case of illegal manufacture of salt was reported during the year.

84. *Court of Wards*.—The management of the Court of Wards continued under the direct supervision of the Revenue Member, State Council. The Ballabgarh estate of Faujdar Qaim Singh, a first class sardar of the State, is managed by the Court of Wards. The estate is situated in Weir Tehsil and consists of 8 villages with a rental of Rs. 24,400 and an income of Rs. 5,000 from other sources of a miscellaneous nature. The actual income during the year under report amounted to Rs. 32,749 against Rs. 30,432 last year. The actual expenditure under ordinary heads amounted to Rs. 28,637 against Rs. 29,605 last year. Besides this a sum of Rs. 14,500 was spent under extraordinary heads as below:—

1. Marriage of the elder sister of Faujdar Qaim Singh	...	Rs. 12,500
2. Neota for His Highness the Maharaja Sahab	...	„ 1,000
3. Repairs to the residential house of Faujdar Qaim Singh	„	1,000
Total		Rs. 14,500

The Faujdar is aged 15 years and is reading at the Mayo College. His health continued to be good.

The other wards are Bakhshi Ram Swaroop Singh and Bakhshi Raghunath Singh, sons of the late Bakhshi Natha Singh. Both the boys are reading in the Mayo College, Ajmer. Bakhshi Raghunath Singh is a promising young lad and is highly spoken of by his teachers at the College.

The estate of Raja Gopal Singh and Thakur Madho Singh is also under the management of the Court of Wards. Both the boys are reading at the Mayo College, Ajmer and are making steady progress in their studies.

85. *Sadabart*.—This Department consists of two branches, one religious and the other charitable.

The former branch supervises the management of the temples and other religious institutions particularly those which are in receipt of allowances from the State.

It also supervises the work of the Barniwalas (men who pray daily for the welfare of His Highness) and decides cases concerning the nomination and succession of Mahants etc. The Barniwallas are now made

to work more regularly and some increments have been proposed to the salaries of the lower paid ones agreeably to the express desire of Her Highness the Maji Sahiba. They prayed for the welfare and speedy recovery of His Excellency the Viceroy in December 1912 when an attempt had been made on His Excellency's life as also on the 20th June 1913 when the birthday of His Excellency was celebrated. Thanks giving meetings were held and prayers offered to the Almighty in the temples on both these occasions.

The other branch looks after the distribution of charity in cash and kind to priests, widows, orphans and the poor. At Bharatpur, Gordhan and other places food is distributed to the poor and helpless through this Department. The establishment of a religious class for teaching the disciples of Mahants is under contemplation.

86. Tosha Khana.—This Department is in charge of the jewellery, ornaments, dress and other valuables of the State. Gold and silver articles, ehowries and Paukhas of ivory and sandal are also made in this Department for the use of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib and the State and for presents to distinguished guests. Beohars are also received from and sent to other States through this Department.

The men of this Department had to work very hard on the occasion of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja Sahab.

An increment of Rs. 10 per mensem was granted to the Officer in charge, Lala Bahadur Singh.

87. Kothi Khas.—The functions of the Department are as below :—

(i) It looks after the furnishing of the Darbar Hall and the other State houses and bungalows.

(ii) It supervises the Camp furniture including tents etc., and arranges for the supply of these articles according to requirements.

(iii) It looks after the menial staff of Chowkidars, Farrashes, Cooks and Khidmatgars etc.

(iv) It arranges for the entertainments of European guests while the Indian guests are entertained through the Kothar Department.

88. Kothar Department.—This Department as stated in previous Reports purchases grain and other rations and supplies them to the palace and the several State Departments.

During the year under report, the Kothar Department was, as a tentative measure, amalgamated with the Kothi Khas and placed under the supervision of Babu Narain Swarup, Kothi Khas Officer. The new arrangement seems to have worked well so far.

Some inconvenience having been felt in grinding wheat by hand mill stones, a flour mill worked by a bullock was purchased from the Nahan (Punjab) Factory as an experimental measure. If this is found more economic and useful, more mills will be added next year.

The question of introducing standard weights in this Department as well as throughout the State is under the consideration of the Council.

89. State Stables.—The Stable maintained its reputation, under the careful supervision of Mohammad Yasin Khan, Superintendent, as being one of the best managed departments of the State. On the occasion of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja Sahab and the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India to the State, the resources of the Stable were put to the utmost strain, but it is satisfactory to note, that inspite of a heavy pressure the Stable Staff discharged its duties creditably and well.

There were 133 horses, 98 carriages and 25 camels at the commencement of the year; 12 new horses and 4 camels were purchased during the year, bringing the total to 145 horses and 39 camels. Out of these two horses were destroyed, 8 horses and 13 camels died and 9 horses and three camels were sold off.

The number at the close of the year was 126 horses, 98 carriages and 23 camels. There still remain a number of old horses in the Stable to be sold off gradually as funds for purchasing new horses are made available. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 85,908 against the budgetted allotment of Rs. 60,938. The excess in expenditure was an extraordinary charge under abnormal heads on account of His Highness' marriage and His Excellency's visit and was met by making re-appropriations from the budgets of other departments of the State. The ordinary budget of the Stable has been much reduced during the last 4 years. In Sambat 1965 the budget stood at Rs. 88,141.

90. Filkhana.—There were 7 elephants in the Filkhana at the commencement of the year, one old elephant died during the year leaving the number at 6. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,568. Chaudhri Padam Singh, a State Sardar, continued in charge of the Filkhana as well as of the Bagar Department.

91. Gaokhana.—This Department looks after the State cattle and buffaloes and vehicles drawn by bullocks. The Dairy is also managed through it. Some reforms in the system of working the Dairy were introduced during the year under report.

92. Veterinary Department.—There are three veterinary dispensaries in the districts, at Dig, Gopalgarh and Bayana and one Veterinary Hospital at Bharatpur. The number of animals treated during the year at the Bharatpur Veterinary Hospital was 8389 out of whom 301 were indoor. Small pox broke out among the Stable camels and out of 24 treated at the Hospital 11 succumbed to the disease. The number of animals treated at the Bayana Dispensary was 6,186, at Dig Dispensary 3,971 and at Gopalgarh Dispensary 2,473. The total number of animals treated at the 4 dispensaries was 21,019 against 20,875 last year. The donkey stallions posted at the various Tehsils covered 231 mares and the horse stallions 199 mares. Most of these mares belonged to the Zamindars. Nine mares were given to the Zamindars on Taceavi for breeding purposes. Four new donkey stallions and three horse stallions were purchased during the year and posted in the Tehsils.

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,800 against a budget of Rs. 15,289. The actual income amounted to Rs. 5,214 against a budget Rs. 1,735.

93. **Vikalats.**—The State maintains 4 Vikalats, at Abu, Jaipur, Agra and Muttra. Pandit Fateh Singh continued as the representative of the Bharatpur Darbar at the Court of Vakils at Abu which is presided over by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Chaudhri Gobind Singh was the Bharatpur Vakil at the Panchayat Court at Jaipur presided over by the Resident of Jaipur. The Vikalat Office at Mount Abu was inspected during the year by the Revenue Member. The Vakils at Agra and Muttra are managers of the State property situated at these two places.

94. **State Band.**—The sanctioned strength of the State Band is 50 exclusive of paid recruits who number 16 and form a reserve to make good casualties. These recruits are kept under training and maintained throughout the year.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 19,848 as against Rs. 14,982 in the previous year, the increase being due to the issue of new instruments and uniforms on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, and also to the substitution of flare lights of the latest pattern for the old candle lamps. More necessaries such as iron stands etc. are being purchased to make the Band complete.

The Band department maintains a Band Fund to which the share of the State, out of the earnings of the Band from private engagements, is credited. This Fund had a balance of Rs. 731 in hand at the close of the Sambat year 1969. The primary object of maintaining this Fund is to help the widows of Bandsmen on the death of their husbands and also to meet petty expenditure. The scale of Band fees was enhanced during the year and it stands at present as follows :—

			<i>Old fees.</i>	<i>New fees.</i>
Full Band	...	...	Rs. 50	Rs. 65
Half Band	...	...	„ 30	„ 40
Band of 15 men	...	...	„ 20	„ 25

Two thirds of the income derived from the playing at private entertainments is distributed among the Bandsmen and one third is credited to the Band Fund for purposes mentioned supra.

It is very satisfactory to note that the State Band continued to enjoy the high reputation that it has gained in the past. It has been very popular with the public both inside and outside the State. The Bands of both the Raj and Imperial Service Forces of the State have continued to receive training under the State Band Master Mr. W. A. Gaitely to whom great credit is due for the good work done by him.

95. **Ganga Mandir and Jama Masjid.**—The income which accrued by means of contributions amounted to Rs. 8,359 and Rs. 3,218 in the cases of the Ganga Mandir and Jama Masjid respectively.

The Ganga Mandir, as stated in the last year's report, is in an unfinished state, and it is estimated that more than two lacs of rupees are required to bring it to completion.

Considering the fact that, on an average, a sum of Rs. two or three thousand only is being spent annually, the completion seems likely to take a long time. The Ganga Mandir has got, in hand, a reserve fund of about Rs. 30,000, and a sum of Rs. 58,000 is due from the State ; and if the State funds permit of the whole of this amount being spent now on the construction, the chief portion of the building (temple proper) could probably be completed and the image of the diety set up therein.

The Juma Masjid is almost complete with the exception of a few minor details.

The question regarding supply of stone to these institutions, free of all charges, was decided, during the year under report, in favour of these institutions. This concession, granted in addition to the revival of the system of compulsory contribution of one month's pay on appointment and one month's increased portion of pay on promotion, by every State servant, will, it is hoped, greatly help towards the completion of these buildings.

96. Wild Cattle Department.—This Department looks after and controls wild cattle which at one time were found in large numbers in the Keoladeo Ghana and did considerable damage to the crops of the adjoining fields. These animals are now segregated at one place in the Keoladeo. Their number at the commencement of the year was 215 of whom 33 died during the year leaving a balance of 182 cattle. State animals who get old and are otherwise unfit for State duty are also let loose in this Ghana. The Department keeps in stock dry fuel wood for sale and supply to State Departments, members of the ruling family and to the European community. The income of the Department consisting chiefly of sale proceeds of fuel during the year amounted to Rs. 1,817 against Rs. 6,729 last year.

97. Shikargah.—This Department is in charge of Sardar Jhanda Singh.

No persons are allowed to shoot without a license for which payment has to be made as follows :—

Temporary license, fee Rs.	5
Season " " "	10

The small game and big game which are allowed to be shot are entered in the Game Regulations of the State.

The total expenditure including the maintenance charges of animals etc. was Rs. 9,313 and the income obtained was Rs. 324.

98. State property in British India.—The State possesses some landed property in the adjoining British districts of Agra and Muttra and holds Zamindari rights in several villages in Muttra and Gordhan including Paningaon. The rent realised from villages near Muttra

amounted to Rs. 12,653. A sum of Rs. 27,372 was outstanding against cultivators as arrears at the close of year. In Gordhan a sum of Rs. 4,382 was realised leaving a balance of Rs. 1,799 on account of arrears due from the cultivators. The State gardens in Muttra gave an income of Rs. 1,312.

The Cattle pound started in Paningaon temporarily for six months was made permanent.

In Agra the State possesses besides residential Kothis known as Hariparbat, old Khandhari, and new Kandhari, 250 Bighas of land of which the annual rent is Rs. 1,400. The garden in Hariparbat has improved and brought in a larger income than that of the last year. At the flower show at Agra and at Bharatpur, the Hariparbat garden secured several first prizes.

The State maintains armed guards for the protection of its property at Agra, Muttra and Gordhan.

99. Walterkrit Rajput Hitkarni Sabha.—The Managing Committee of the local Sabha consists of 3 members including the Secretary. There were 124 marriages during the year under report among the Rajput Thakurs of the State and the rules of the Sabha were fully observed in all but 17 marriages regarding which an enquiry is being held. There were 122 deaths and the rules of Sabha were observed in all.

A meeting of the local Sabha was held on the 6th May 1913 and was presided over by Rao Bahadur Dhau Bakshi Raghbir Singh. It was largely attended by the Rajput Thakurs of the State who are mostly agriculturists or employed in the local Raj Troops

The work of the local Sabha was approved by the General Sabha.

Other castes including the Jats have been persuaded to form Sabhas and to introduce social reforms

100. The Victoria Orphanage.—The number of orphans at the commencement of the year was of 22. Eight orphans were admitted during the year and 7 were discharged leaving a balance of 23. One orphan died of pneumonia. The State gives an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 in aid towards the funds of the orphanage. The total income amounted to Rs. 1,972 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,507. Among the orphans there were 19 Hindus, 2 Mohammadans and 3 Hindu girls. Fifteen orphans were receiving education in the State Schools and 8 orphans were being taught Carpet weaving and sewing. The orphanage received a sum of Rs. 125 in charity on the occasion of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja Sahab. Molvi Mohammad Ashfaq Hasan Khan, Revenue Member was the President of the Managing Committee and Babu Baldeo Pershad B.A., City Magistrate worked as Honorary Secretary.

RAO RAJA RAGHUNATH SINGH SAHIB.

RAO BAHADAR DHAU BAKSHI RAGHUBIR SINGH.

RAI BAHADAR MUNSHI RAUSHAN LAL.

MAULVI MAHOMED ASHFAQ HASAN KHAN.

MEMBERS OF
STATE COUNCIL,
BHARATPUR.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High officials in the Bharatpur State and Agency officials, showing the changes in the personnel during the Sambat year 1969 (1st November 1912 to 31st October 1913).

Serial No.	Names of Officers.	Appointment.	Payband.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	R. E. Holland, Esquire, I. C. S. ...	Political Agent	1-11-12	8-5-13	Went on 3 months' leave and was succeeded by Captain T. S. B. Williams, M. B., I. M. S., from 23rd May to 22nd August 1913.
2	Lt. Col. K. D. Erskin, C. I. E., I. A.	"	8-5-13	31-10-13	
3	Major J. W. Watson, I. M. S. ...	Agency Surgeon	1-11-12	22-5-13	
4	Captain T. S. B. Williams, M. B., I. M. S.	"	22-5-13	31-10-13	
5	Captain W. G. Neale ...	Assistant Political Agent	23-8-13	22-8-13	Transferred as Magistrate at Abu and the post remained vacant till the end of the year.
6	Rao Raju Raghunath Singh Sahib ...	Member Council	23-8-13	22-8-13	
7	Rai Bahadar Dhan Bakshi Raghunir Singh	Miscellaneous Member	10-5-13	31-10-13	
8	Rai Bahadar Munshi Raushan Lal B. A.	Judicial and Financial Member	1-11-12	31-10-13	
9	Khan Bahadar Kazi Azizuddin Ahmed	Revenue Member	"	"	Transferred.
10	Molvi Motamad Asfaq Hasan Khan	"	"	"	
11	C. R. Judd, Esquire ...	State Engineer	23-7-13	28-7-13	
12	W. D. Cruickshank, Esquire	Assistant Engineer	1-11-12	31-10-13	
13	A. C. Rowan Esquire, ...	"	14-3-13	31-10-13	Went on 8 months' leave and W. D. Cruickshank Esquire officiated for him. Was deputed to Dholpur State.
14	Mir Sajjad Husain ...	District and Sessions Judge	12-11-12	31-10-13	
15	A. G. Blanchett, Esquire	Superintendent, State Police	1-11-12	31-10-13	
16	Rao Sahib Munshi Amar Singh	Deputy Collector, Bharatpur	1-11-12	31-10-13	
17	Babu Uday Ram, M. A.	Do. Dig	1-11-12	31-10-13	Went on 2 months leave and was succeeded by Pt. Hari Das Kosiari.
18	Babu Sheo Lal, B. A.	Comptroller State Accounts	"	"	
19	Rai Bahadar Seth Mool Chand Nemi Chaud	State Treasurer	"	"	
20	Dr. Onkar Singh, L. M. S.	Assistant Surgeon	"	"	
21	Pandit Ganpat Lal Misra	Nazim, Dig	"	"	
22	Munshi Ram Sahai ...	" Bharatpur	"	"	
23	Lieut.-Col. Girdhar Singh, Sardar Bahadar	Commandant I. S. Infantry	1-11-12	31-10-13	
24	Lieut.-Col. Kishan Singh, Bahadar	" I. S. Transport Corps	"	"	
25	Bakshi Jugal Singh ...	" State Cavalry	"	"	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Bharatpur State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
Indian Penal Code	Adopted from British Indian Statute Book	...	...
Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes	" "	...	...
Evidence, Contract and General Clauses Act.	" "	...	...
Police Act	" "	...	...
Post Office Act	" "	...	...
Revenue Act	Specially enacted for the State	...	...
Excise Act	" "	...	...
Stamp Act	" "	...	...
Game Law Act	" "	...	...
Judicial Circulars 1—40	" "	...	...
Revenue Circulars 1—24	" "	...	...
Account Circulars 1—15	" "	...	...
Police Circulars 1—3	" "	...	...
Municipal Circulars 1—8	" "	...	...
Miscellaneous Circulars 1—60	" "	...	...
Council Circular 1	" "	Circular No. 81.	Council Circular No. 1 (re. guarding disposal of the dead bodies of persons dying from epidemics).

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and particulars of the Military Forces in the Bharatpur State for the year ending 31st October 1913.

Out of the 82 guns 42 are serviceable and 40 unserviceable.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost of establishment, Discipline and Education of the Police for the year ending the 31st. October 1913.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Cost.	Punishment.					Reward.		Education.		Remarks.	
				Fined, degraded, suspended and otherwise departmentally punished.					By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.		
				Dismissed.	Fined.	Suspended.	Reduced.	Deprived of good conduct stripe.						Punished judicially.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Superintendent	1	Rs. as. p. 470 0 0	Rs. as. p. 5,725 15 3											
Deputy Superintendent	1	175 0 0	2,252 4 0											
Inspectors	4	100 to 125 0 0	4,996 12 6											
Sub-Inspectors	20	50 to 80 0 0	12,948 10 6	29	236	43	4	1	4	4	131			
Head Constables	80	10 to 30 0 0	15,606 11 9											
Lance Head Constables 1st and 2nd grades	523	7 to 9 0 0	44,444 11 6											
Dafaidars and Savars	17	22/8 to 32 0 0	4,796 8 6											
Total	646	.....	90,771 10 0	29	236	43	4	1	4	4	131			
Chaukidars	85	Rs. 1 to 7 0 0	4,165 14 0											
Grand Total	731	.....	94,937 8 0	29	236	43	4	1	4	4	131	...	...

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Bharatpur State for the year ending 31st October 1913.

STATE.	Number of Offences		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of Convicts (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of Convicted accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bharatpur ...	915	923	415	479	415	479	356	395	33	70	85.8	86.6	85.9	82.4	13 Under trial.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement of stolen and recovered property of Bharatpur State for the year ending 31st October 1913.

STATE.	Stolen property.		Recovered property.		Percentage recovered to stolen property.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bharatpur	44,779-15-3	57,447-7-0	12,053-0-3	18,162-2-6	26.9	31.6	

Statement Showing the number of Crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Bharatpur State for the year ending the 31st October 1913.

Total

[illegible]

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the Various Courts in the Bharatpur State during the year ending the 31st October 1913.

Name of Court.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Remarks.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Remain- ing on 31st October 1912	Brought to trial during the year.					Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or trans-ferred.			
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in pre- sence of the Magistrate.									
															Past year.		Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judge	...	29	1	45	...	...	...	...	26	46	...	16	26	...	...	4	
Nizamut Bharatpur	48	87	...	98	14	93	...	3	115	208	95	19	56	6	6	26	
" Dig	139	126	20	109	8	136	10	...	317	283	87	43	96	23	7	27	
City Magistrate Bharatpur.	285	90	4	55	20	93	...	1	566	73	26	37	49	25	34	2	
Honorary Magistracy	104	278	50	2	11	571	...	...	189	634	40	339	198	...	57	...	
Tehsil Bharatpur	220	236	18	7	4	676	6	...	690	711	96	423	71	...	28	93	
" Ripbas	227	321	36	30	5	826	...	...	713	897	85	608	168	...	17	19	
" Biana	303	506	32	36	61	1,347	...	...	904	1,476	381	810	220	...	12	53	
" Weir	416	484	33	57	40	1,052	1	3	1043	1,186	114	785	234	17	11	25	
" Nadbai	242	236	35	16	35	583	...	...	494	669	57	486	111	...	15	...	
" Dig	253	330	71	31	5	889	1	...	711	997	267	600	67	...	35	28	
" Kaman	146	194	7	15	19	376	...	...	311	417	126	199	78	...	4	5	
" Kumber	178	323	80	8	7	684	...	...	643	779	248	360	33	42	1	95	
" Pabari	192	241	...	35	5	536	...	...	548	576	115	362	80	...	6	13	
" Nagar	218	203	31	18	5	537	...	...	784	591	147	337	58	...	23	26	
Total	2,971	2,984	418	562	230	8,399	18	7	8,054	9,643	1,884	5,424	1,545	118	256	416	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Result of Appeals against decisions passed by Criminal Courts in the Bharatpur State during the year ending the 31st October 1913 Sambat year 1969.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
State Council	33	...	21	20	8	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Judge's Court	80	...	74	62	1	1	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nizamul Bharatpur	169	...	48	38	12	5	169	52	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
" Dig	45	...	35	24	3	3	24	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
City Magistracy	11	2	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	277	2	183	153	24	16	142	71	3	1	8	7	8	5	42	22	22	

APPENDIX X (a).

Civil Work (Revenue)—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year ending the 31st October 1913.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on reconven- dation.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.								Suits disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.	Remarks.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of Suits under Rs. 100.	No. of Suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of Suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.			Value.	Rs.	Days.
1	16	299	365	319	381	303	366	16	15	9,933-4-7210	69	86	930	31	3	1	...	10	106	96	154	9,432-2-1	...					
Circle Bharatpur ...	2	1	165	97	107	98	106	97	1	4,860	32	...	65	81	11	1	...	...	...	21	37	39	4,833	48	
" Dig ...	3	7	17	27	20	34	13	26	7	3,423	25	...	2	18	7	2	...	...	...	...	2	24	2,954	114
Tehsil Bharatpur ...	3	...	21	21	24	21	24	18	...	558-11-6	...	14	7	20	1	...	...	...	...	7	5	6	819-13-0	41
" Bayana ...	...	...	12	22	12	22	12	22	...	704-6-0	8	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	14	704-6-0	60
" Rupbas ...	2	...	15	31	17	31	17	31	...	867	31	...	...	31	2	...	...	...	...	8	13	12	867	53
" Weir ...	...	...	19	27	19	27	19	27	...	747-11-10	27	...	...	24	3	...	...	...	...	14	4	9	747-11-10	49
" Nadbai ...	1	1	16	23	17	24	16	24	1	557-4-3	23	...	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	12	8	3	579-3-3	41
" Dig ...	1	3	23	32	24	35	21	34	3	580	10	22	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	7	643	73
" Kanau ...	...	...	10	12	10	12	10	12	...	208	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	208	50
" Pahari ...	1	...	10	22	11	22	11	22	...	667	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	18	667	69
" Nagar ...	1	2	14	25	15	27	13	26	2	856	24	1	...	22	3	...	...	...	...	6	6	10	791	30
" Kumbher ...	6	2	37	26	43	28	41	27	2	604	8	18	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	12	392	33
Total ...	20	16	299	365	319	381	303	366	16	15	9,933-4-7210	69	86	930	31	3	1	...	10	106	96	154	9,432-2-1	...				

APPENDIX X. (b).

Civil Work (Judicial)—Number and value of Original suits filed and disposed of during the year ending the 31st October 1913.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Judge's Court	25	21	35	36	21	35	4	5	34,122	...	15	9	9	1	6	7	24,534	52	
Sub-Judge's Court, Bharatpur ...	...	...	204	552	204	360	196	356	8	4	25,943	...	338	14	...	...	...	...	...	19	234	29	51	25,192	29
Muzamat Bharatpur ...	...	...	294	124	294	131	287	120	7	11	25,154	...	112	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	35	14	68	24,640	48
" Dig ...	3	10	75	193	78	263	68	191	10	12	31,738	...	177	16	...	...	...	...	...	10	87	29	65	31,707	19
Tehsil Bharatpur...	2	6	101	61	103	67	97	64	6	3	2,650	...	59	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	26	7	22	2,515	41
" Biana ...	6	3	89	140	95	143	92	138	3	5	6,141	...	124	10	...	...	...	...	...	13	50	21	54	5,953	32
" Rupbas ...	11	3	122	123	133	126	130	121	3	5	3,825	...	114	9	...	...	...	...	...	11	61	29	20	3,870	43
" Weir ...	16	9	346	221	362	230	353	223	9	7	8,314	...	200	21	...	...	...	...	...	7	96	78	42	9,717	13
" Nachai ...	...	...	57	59	57	62	54	61	3	1	2,132	...	53	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	4	17	2,032	52
" Dig ...	28	15	182	294	210	309	195	299	15	10	10,403	...	270	24	...	...	...	...	...	11	183	69	36	10,543	46
" Kaman ...	...	...	195	199	201	267	193	202	8	5	8,385	...	191	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	114	24	58	7,360	55
" Pahari ...	...	...	43	86	48	86	48	84	...	2	3,164	...	69	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	9	25	3,108	31
" Nagar ...	15	...	144	85	157	93	149	89	8	4	8,685	...	74	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	22	27	7,969	47
" Kumber ...	20	26	174	252	194	278	168	254	26	24	9,061	...	229	23	...	...	...	...	...	6	87	45	116	1,677	44
Total	109	110	2,052	2,213	2,161	2,323	2,051	2,225	110	98	1,77,167	...	2,025	188	1,994	195	15	7	2	169	1119	386	611	1,65,637	...		

APPENDIX XI (a).

Civil Work (Revenue) Results of applications for Execution of Decrees for the year ending the 31st October 1913.

Tribunal.	Opening balance			Applications brought to register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal on 31 st October 1912.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.		
Circle Bharatpur	3,220	...	...	3,220	...	...	2,168	...	...	4	1,052	...	...
Dig	1,277	...	...	1,277	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,277	...	...
Tehsil Bharatpur	310	...	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Bayana	766	...	...	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Ruppas	40	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Weir	96	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Nadbai	
" Dig	
" Kaman	138	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Pahari	47	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Nagar	
" Kumber	115	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	7	217	42	48	5,969	50	55	6,227	43	45	3,881	7	10	2,346	9	1	...	

APPENDIX XI. (b)

Civil work (Judicial).—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees, for the year ending the 31st October 1913.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.			Applications brought to register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending on 31st October 1913.			Remarks.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	...	10	10,700	24	29	34,336	24	39	45,442	14	24	19,233	10	15	25,042	8	5	19	
Judge's Court
Sub-Judge's Court.
Nagari Bharatpur
" Dig
Tehsil Bharatpur
" Biana
" Raptas
" Weir
" Nadhai
" Dig
" Kaman
" Pahari
" Nagar
" Kumhar
Total	92	128	5,579	1,496	969	1,06,625	2,118	1,097	1,32,204	1,057	1,005	98,843	131	92	63,361	65	17	10	

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work.—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits, for the year ending the 31st October 1913.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals Filed during		How disposed of								Average duration.		Remarks.				
													Decisions Confirmed.				Decisions Reversed.		Decisions Annulled.		Cases Re-turned for retrial.			Cases com-promised or otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
Council (Judicial Branch)...	15	40	105	122	120	162	80	103	10	59	13,386	27,168	10	72	20	13	4	6	3	5	13	7	112	112			
Council (Revenue Branch)...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judge's Court	6	4	96	138	141	142	107	128	1	14	23,053	17,123	59	74	17	33	13	13	5	4	13	4	33 days	34 days			
Nizamut Bharatpur	...	15	71	55	71	70	56	56	15	14	2,291	2,006	23	34	8	9	1	7	20	2	1	4	124 days	56			
Nizamut Dig	4	6	71	93	75	99	69	93	6	6	4,102	4,266	32	37	17	9	6	5	6	32	8	10	37-43	47-36			
Circle Bharatpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circle Dig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	25	63	352	408	377	473	212	380	65	93	61,014	50,863	151	217	62	64	27	31	34	43	35	25					

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail at Bharatpur during the year ending 31st October 1913.

Station.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average.		Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of Accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.			
				Past year.	Present year.					
Bharatpur ...	1	180	356	510	536	174	181	Rs. 19,790	17.5	

Registration of Documents in the Bharatpur State during the year ending the 31st October 1913.

1

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year ending the 31st October 1913.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
1	2	...	4	5	6	7	8
Nizamath Bharatpur ...	400	1,16,215	Rs. A. P. 1,134	339	99,803	1,119	
...							
Nizamath Dig ...	227	57,703	558,	237	66,097	816	
Total ...	627	1,73,916	1,692	576	1,65,900	1,935	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Bharatpur State during Sambat (1969 1st November 1912 to 31st October 1913).

Name of Municipality.	Expenditure.		Receipts.		Remarks.
	Part year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Bharatpur ...	28,557	29,941	43,424	44,690	
Dig ...	10,027	10,740	11,326	11,395	
Kaman ...	3,241	3,790	4,466	2,143	
Kumher ...	1,789	2,614	1,337	2,427	
Biana ...	2,235	2,654	4,200	1,448	
Weir ...	775	1,084	2,400	1,001	
Bhusawar ...	1,051	1,821	3,152	1,034.	
Total ...	48,575	52,644	70,395	64,428	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Bharatpur State from 1st November 1912 to 31st October 1913.

Serial Number.	Rain-gauge Stations.	1912.		1913.												Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past five years.	Remarks.
		November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
1	Bharatpur	0.12	0.6	...	1.40	0.12	...	1.88	4.1	4.7	2.77	0.78	...	15.21	28.0	25.51			
2	Dig	...	...	...	1.83	0.3	...	1.91	1.93	2.79	3.25	0.76	...	12.50	20.62	23.17	
3	Kumhar	0.8	...	...	1.25	0.8	...	2.50	3.17	3.3	5.8	2.30	...	17.52	24.77	24.87	
4	Nagar	...	...	...	1.20	1.46	...	1.20	0.88	3.10	2.53	2.41	...	12.78	18.71	21.69	
5	Kaman	...	...	...	1.31	0.25	0.22	94	2.49	3.10	2.44	1.61	...	12.36	23.57	25.40	
6	Pahari	...	...	...	1.13	0.88	0.50	5.30	2.19	2.61	0.68	...	...	13.29	24.4	21.96	
7	Nadbai	0.7	0.8	...	.89	0.2	...	10.75	3.55	2.30	1.67	0.85	...	11.18	20.40	22.64	
8	Biwa	0.10	0.13	...	0.32	...	...	0.66	1.49	3.55	3.93	0.9	...	10.27	31.32	24.54	
9	Weir	0.44	...	...	0.31	0.5	...	1.14	6.49	3.56	3.11	0.74	...	16.04	28.24	26.47	
10	Rupba-	...	0.15	...	0.28	0.29	...	2.59	2.21	2.21	3.17	1.2	...	11.92	45.82	30.31			
11	Uchain	...	0.8	...	0.74	...	...	1.46	2.76	2.80	2.77	0.18	...	10.79	40.95	28.26	
12	Bhusawar	0.15	0.5	...	.072	...	...	1.42	6.70	4.22	3.51	1.32	...	18.09	21.45	26.76	
	Total	96	58	...	11.58	3.18	0.72	22.75	37.87	37.34	34.81	12.06	...	161.95	327.89	301.58			
	Average	.8	.5	...	97	27	6	1.90	3.16	3.11	2.90	1.0	...	13.50	27.32	25.13			

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of Stable Food Grains for the year ending the 31st October 1913.

Articles.	During June 1912.			During June 1913.			During October 1912.			During October 1913.			Remarks.
	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	
Wheat per rupee	...	12	12	...	12	12	...	13	...	...	8	12	
Gram "	...	13	12	...	17	...	...	22	...	...	11	10	
Barly "	...	14	8	...	15	...	...	16	...	...	11	12	
Bajra "	...	10	...	...	16	...	...	18	12	...	10	...	
Juar "	...	12	...	...	17	...	...	23	...	...	12	8	
Macca "	...	10	...	...	13	8	...	12	...	...	11	...	
Rice "	...	4	12	...	4	8	...	4	12	...	4	12	
Dal "	...	8	12	...	11	...	...	11	14	...	8	12	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure of Public Works Department during the year ending 31st October 1913.

Description of Works.	State Funds.			Local Funds and Contributinal.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1. Irrigation	66,741	57,213	1,23,954	...	...	...	1,23,954	
2. Military	15,217	15,747	30,964	...	...	...	30,964	
3. Civil works	1,70,200	66,583	2,36,783	...	...	...	2,36,783	
4. Communication	66,910	40,623	1,07,533	...	...	...	1,07,533	
5. Public Improvement.	30,020	4,380	34,400	...	...	...	34,400	
6. Miscellaneous	...	8,656	8,656	...	...	...	8,656	
7. Tools and plants	3,187	1,152	4,339	...	...	...	4,339	
8. P.W.D. Establishment	62,034	...	62,034	...	...	...	62,034	
9. Contribution	...	...	...	...	...	17,035	17,035	
Total	4,14,309	1,94,354	6,08,663	...	...	17,035	6,25,698	

APPENDIX XX.

*Agricultural Stock in the Bharatpur State during the year ending
31st October 1913.*

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Males.	Females.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bharatpur ...	1969	48,083	60,563	13,740	37,414	86,402			10,639	1,66,206	29,577	::	2,544		
Dig ...	1969	38,874	52,745	12,604	24,972	63,138			6,745	96,615	25,082	::	3,422		
Total ...	::	86,957	1,13,308	26,344	62,386	6,832			17,384	2,02,821	54,959	::	5,966		

APPENDIX XXI.

*Statement showing the number of the Excise and Drugs shops in Bharatpur
State for Sambat year 1969.*

Name.	Country Spirit.		Opium, Charas, Bhung and Poppy.		Total.	
	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bharatpur ...	37	Rs. 28,348-0-7	24	Rs. 20,483	61	Rs. 48,831-0-7



Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Bharatpur State from 1st November 1912 to 31st October 1913 for the Samrat 1969.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.						Remarks.
Name of Heads.	Budget allotment.		Actuals.		Name of Heads	Budget allotment.		Actuals.		
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.		Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—NORMAL.										
I.—Revenue	20,35,357	20,16,031	20,70,703	20,33,139	I.—Expenses of H. H the Maharajah	75,500	10,000	75,803	49,358	
II.—Cesses	1,70,527	1,70,488	1,70,669	1,70,725	II.—Allowance	1,58,501	1,56,620	1,46,861	1,54,142	
III.—Customs	2,20,800	2,00,800	3,00,315	2,57,380	III.—Revenue	2,73,558	2,70,256	2,67,094	2,61,121	
IV.—Excise	47,625	38,100	55,512	43,968	IV.—Customs and Excise	43,268	41,675	43,103	10,251	
V.—Salt	1,55,860	1,64,660	1,56,506	1,55,128	V.—Stamps	3,000	3,000	4,019	1,911	
VI.—Stamps	11,000	14,000	60,183	51,077	VI.—Forests	89,656	52,617	82,761	51,750	
VII.—Forests	58,605	56,720	50,482	56,635	VII.—Political Agency, and Agency Surgoency	44,000	38,500	42,573	46,949	
VIII.—Interest	99,885	90,200	99,576	79,721	VIII.—General Administration	77,978	85,315	75,937	74,524	
IX.—Judicial	12,490	9,820	20,279	17,659	IX.—Treasury	20,134	19,871	19,541	20,208	
X.—Jail	5,180	6,405	4,357	4,916	X.—Law and Justice	47,500	48,313	44,467	41,555	
XI.—Press	16,820	18,520	16,782	14,289	XI.—Jail	25,256	28,155	20,691	20,791	
XII.—School	3,000	3,000	2,760	2,657	XII.—Police	1,53,358	1,19,989	1,17,115	1,14,460	
XIII.—Public Works	1,36,917	1,21,862	1,31,207	1,35,326	XIII.—Education	75,717	71,485	66,131	63,138	
XIV.—Gardens	8,554	8,137	10,350	11,362	XIV.—Medical Department	61,926	60,379	60,161	57,221	
XV.—Kothar	1,01,500	96,500	94,433	79,159	XV.—Cattle Fair	3,500	3,360	17,22	8,188	
XVI.—Municipality	47,230	45,808	52,491	48,902	XVI.—Pensions	1,03,000	1,05,000	98,316	99,596	
XVII.—Tacevi	80,500	75,000	65,149	1,06,743	XVII.—Press	12,418	13,218	12,267	12,701	
XVIII.—Arrears of previous years	59,913	21,003	88,861	48,306	XVIII.—Charity	1,21,497	1,20,457	1,22,228	1,18,337	
XIX.—State Miscellaneous	11,757	9,316	5,50,632	42,002	XIX.—Public Works	6,63,487	5,70,113	6,19,283	5,65,111	
					XX.—Gardens	75,202	59,805	71,125	72,994	
					XXI.—Military	6,12,909	6,18,206	5,90,076	5,99,030	
					XXII.—State Band	20,040	15,240	19,818	11,577	
					XXIII.—Stables	1,29,520	1,12,563	1,31,318	1,12,976	
					XXIV.—Kothi Khars	60,268	41,178	58,778	40,291	
					XXV.—Kothar	1,01,056	1,05,046	1,05,518	1,00,115	
					XXVI.—Festivals	400	400	480	153	
					XXVII.—Tosha Khana	19,979	17,399	17,379	8,906	
					XXVIII.—Ghor	25,000	25,000	6,757	14,161	
					XXIX.—Entertainment of guests	7,500	25,000	5,377	545	
Total Normal	33,19,250	31,89,370	39,91,380	33,82,114						

[illegible]

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Bharatpur State during the year ending the 31st October 1913.

Statement of Medical Agency

Dispensaries.	Out door patients	Indoor patients.						Daily average.		Operations.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved and discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Indoor.	Outdoor.				
Victoria Hospital Bharatpur	29,358	1,536	1,076	321	43	96	72-36	228-24	1,645	23,335	Rs. a. p.	
City Dispensary "	22,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	176-14	455	2,334	...
Female Hospital "	5,369	266	144	106	5	11	10-60	34-14	54	3,658	...	
Kumher Dispensary "	8,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	44-22	456	1,328	...
Dig "	16,625	99	63	26	5	5	4-95	164-16	656	2,986	...	
Kaman "	12,290	84	56	24	2	2	3-10	79-88	414	2,252	...	
Pahari "	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	35-74	108	1,018	...
Nagar "	6,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	47-86	332	1,436	...
Nadbai "	6,857	50	19	29	2	...	4-17	39-64	136	1,429	...	
Bhusawat "	10,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	66-25	470	1,359	...
Weir "	5,265	7	6	...	1	...	0-35	41-69	128	1,242	...	
Biana "	10,116	40	26	10	...	4	3-00	61-69	165	1,621	...	
Rupbas "	6,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	41-95	208	1,398	...
Uchain "	5,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	29-90	84	1,310	...
Sewar "	4,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	27-25	90	556	...
Raj Forces Hospital "	1,055	12	8	3	...	1	1-71	18-15	...	2,061	...	
Bareta Dispensary "	2,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-50	25	169	...
Agency "	4,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	26-31	41	516	...
Total	1,62,613	2,094	1,398	519	58	119	10-024	1175-71	5,465	51,038	...	

Vital Statistics of the Bharatpur State during the year Ending 31st October 1913.

Bharatpur

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Bharatpur State during the year ending 31st October 1913.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st October 1913.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.			1913.	1914.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	High School	16	261	303	216	232	11,774	...	...
1	1	Sanskrit School	3	34	34	21	22	1,388	...	...
1	1	Anglo-Vet. School Dig	8	60	73	46	51	...	3,426	...	
1	1	Nobles School	9	70	77	54	60	...	6,756	...	
14	15	Town Schools	77	1,340	1,667	966	1,298	...	16,114	...	
93	94	Primary Schools	126	3,972	3,567	2,278	2,446	...	...	12,432	
6	6	Girls Schools	6	208	201	140	144	...	...	1,817	
117	119		245	5,345	5,923	3,721	4,253	13,162	26,296	14,249	
								Inspection charges ...	...	...
								Library ..	...	5,494	
								Grant in aid to Private Schools ...	...	806	
								Mayo College, Ajmer	...	240	
									...	7,547	
									Grand Total	...	67,794

APPENDIX XXVI

Statement showing the number of patients treated in the Veterinary Dispensaries in the Bharatpur State during the year ending 31st October 1913.

Name of Dispensaries.	Number of animals treated.				Result of In-door patients.				Expenditure.			Daily average.		Remarks.	
	In-door.		Out-door.		Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Under treatment at the end of the year.	11	12	13	14			
	Under treatment at the beginning of the year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Total.											
					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		In-door.	Out-door.
1															
Bharatpur ...	9	292	301	6,088	6,389	270	4	17	10	1,059	5	3	9	16·17	15·17
Dig ...	1	5	6	3,956	3,971	6	...	...	...	1,310	0	0	...	·10
Bayana ...	...	56	56	6,130	6,186	50	1	5	...	180	0	0	15	·17
Gopalgarh...	1	33	34	2,439	2,473	31	1	1	1	652	0	0	...	6·25	
Total ...	11	386	397	18,613	19,019	357	6	11	11	3,201—5—3	24	39	52	15·17	

APPENDIX XXVII.

Statement showing the rates at which Octroi duty is charged in the Bharatpur State on various articles.

No.	Name of Articles.		Rates.		Unit.	REMARKS.
1	Grain ...	...	Half anna	...	Per Maund.	
2	Ghee ...	...	Thirteen annas & 3 pies	...	"	
3	Tobacco ...	...	Eight annas	...	"	
4	Chareol ...	...	One anna	...	"	
5	Potatoes and Arvis...	...	Two annas	...	"	
6	Mangoes ...	...	One anna	...	"	
7	Kas Babul ...	...	Two annas	...	"	
8	Wool and Blanket ...	...	One Rupee	...	"	
9	Heap ropes Tatpaties	...	Eight annas	...	"	
10	Gur ...	...	Two annas	...	"	
11	Desi Sugar ...	...	Four annas	...	"	
12	Foreign Sugar ...	...	Twelve annas	...	"	
13	Sanan Bisati ...	...	Half anna	...	Per rupee.	
14	Wooden Articles ...	...	One anna	...	"	
15	Foreign Medicines and veterinary instruments	...	Half anna	...	"	
16	Fees Halqa (Gur and Sigar) ...	...	Two annas	...	Per Halqa.	

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Statement showing the import of various articles on which Octroi duty was levied in Bharatpur and Dig during the Sambat year 1969.

Serial No.	Name of Article.	BHARATPUR.			DIG.			Remarks.
		Quantity or Value.	Duty realised.		Quantity or Value.	Duty realised.		
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1	Grain	2,72,050 8 0	8,501 13 1		99,137 8 8	3,098 3 6		
2	Tobacco	2,810 15 14	1,405 5 3		361 21 8	180 13 0		
3	Ghee	3,893 31 8	3,232 13 10		877 19 1	813 12 10		
4	Charcoal	8,610 21 8	538 2 4		1,746 0 0	109 2 0		
5	Potatoes and Arvis	7,197 27 4	899 11 1		2,383 35 0	297 15 9		
6	Kas Babul	531 7 8	66 6 4		695 1 0	86 13 11		
7	Hemp, ropes etc.	654 37 0	327 7 7		583 18 8	191 11 9		
8	Wool and Blankets	107 9 8	107 3 7		44 20 0	44 6 6		
9	Wooden articles	20,056 2 3	1,254 0 10		6,869 5 0	429 5 6		
10	Saunan Bisati	48,743 12 2	1,524 4 11		8,700 14 0	271 14 4		
11	Mangoes	2,547 25 8	159 3 9		1,292 0 0	80 12 0		
12	Desi Sugar	11,620 22 3	2,905 4 5		10,797 22 0	2,699 6 3		
13	Foreign Sugar	5,660 10 0	4,245 5 1		109 37 8	82 7 3		
14	Ghur	21,411 32 10	2,677 10 9		11,526 23 0	1,443 5 8		
15	Fees Halqa	...	171 9 3		...	169 15 1		
16	Foreign Medicines	...	67 9 11		...	...
17	Miscellaneous	...	0 0 3		...	0 8 6		
	Total	.....	28,084 0 5		.....	10,000 9 8		

APPENDIX XXIX.

Statement showing the import of Various Articles on which Octroi Duty was levied in the towns of Kaman, Kumher, Fiana, Weir, and Bhusawar during Sambal year 1969.

Name of Articles.	KAMAN.		KUMHER.		BIANA.		WEIR.		BHUSAWAR.		Remarks.
	Quantity.	Duty realised.	Quantity.	Duty realised.	Quantity.	Duty realised.	Quantity.	Duty realised.	Quantity.	Duty realised.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
Gur ...	8,168	1,021	6,276	785	5,648	706	2,976	372	4,319	540	
Desi Sugar ...	9,825	2,456	1,806	451	7,374	1,844	2,250	563	1,033	258	
Bombay Sugar.	2	1	1,397	1,049	0-13-0	0-4-0	186	139	1,339	1,004	
Miscellaneous ..	26	24	Srs. 0-6-0	1	1	16	6	0-10-0	9	9	
Total ...	...	3,502	...	2,286	...	2,566-4-0	...	1,074-10-0	...	1,811	

APPENDIX XXX.

Statement showing the quantity of goods imported and subsequently exported and the amount of Octroi duty refunded thereon during the Sambat year 1969.

Serial No.	Name of articles on which refund is allowed.	Bharatpur		Dig.		Total.		Remarks.
		Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	
1	Grain	Mds. 25,148-2-12	Rs. 785-14-8	Mds. 10,190-8-0	Rs. 318-6-9	Mds. 35,338--10-12	Rs. 1,104-5-5	
2	Ghee	102-16-2	84-13-1½	45-30-8	38-1-8	148-6-10	122-14-9½	
3	Tobacco	14-10-0	7-2-0	.....	.....	14-10-0	7-2-0	
4	Charcoal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
	Total	25,264-28-14	877-13-9½	10,235-33-8	356-8-5	35,500-27-6	1,234-6-2½	

APPENDIX XXXI.

Abstract of the Customs Tariff in force in the Bharatpur State.

Serial No.	Articles.			Rate.		Unit.	Remarks.
				Import.	Export.		
				Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		
1	Oil, Seed	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	Per maund.	
2	Rice	...	...	0 4 0	.....	"
3	Kirana	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	"	
4	Lakhota	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	"	
5	Cotton ginned	...	...	.....	0 12 0	"	
6	Cotton unginned	..	...	.....	0 4 0	"	
7	Madar Cotton ginned (Atk)	...	...	.....	0 12 0	"	
8	" " unginned	...	...	.....	0 4 0	"	
9	Foreign cloths	...	...	2 8 0	.....	"
10	Country cloths	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	"	
11	Metal Pukhta	...	...	1 8 0	.....	"
12	" Kham	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	"	
13	Ghee, Butter,	...	...	.....	0 12 0	"	
14	Oil	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	"	
15	Shora Pukhta	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	"	
16	Khal Binola	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	"	
17	Pan	...	...	.....	1 8 0	"	
18	Munj, Ban, and Sink	..	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	"	
19	Udla Khatofi	...	...	.....	0 1 0	"	
20	Chunna Kalai	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	"	
21	Gota Kinari	...	...	0 1 0	.....	Per Rupee.	
22	Leather goods	...	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	"	
23	Paper	...	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	"	
24	Gun powder	...	...	0 0 6	0 0 6	"	
25	Oxen and buffaloes	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	Per Head.	
26	She buaffloes	...	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	"	
27	Cows	...	...	.....	3 0 0	"	
28	Camels	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	"	
29	Sheep and goats	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	"	
30	Elephants	...	...	10 0 0	.....	Per Rupees 100	
31	Charsa	...	...	0 2 0	0 1 0	Per piece.	
32	Bachaila	...	...	0 1 0	1 0 0	"	
33	Nari	...	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	"	
34	Stone Carts	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	"	
35	Chuna Bari	...	...	0 0 6	0 0 6	Per maund.	

APPENDIX XXXII.

Statement showing import and export of various articles on which customs duty was charged in Bharatpur State during the Sambat year 1969.

Serial No.	Articles.	Quantity imported.	Quantity exported.	Amount of duty realised on import.	Amount of duty realised on export.	Total duty.	Remarks.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Oil seed ...	0 6 0	208195 12 4	0 0 6	39,026 15 9	19,027 0 3	
2	Rice ...	77117 30 8	.....	19,278 11 4	.....	19,278 11 4	
3	Kirana ...	9468 23 15	17019 22 8	9,469 9 7	17,019 10 3	26,489 3 10	
4	Lakhota ...	3275 58 5	3050 31 8	819 2 9	762 12 6	1,581 15 3	
5	Cotton ginned ...	.....	10951 25 7	.....	8,214 3 9	8,214 9 3	
6	Cotton unginned ...	.....	155706 9 4	.....	38,9 7 0	38,927 0 9	
7	Madar Cotton (Auk) ...	.....	1008 22 0	.....	7,6 10 9	756 10 9	
8	Foreign Cloths ...	6263 21 1	.....	15,659 10 0	.....	15,659 10 0	
9	.. Threads ...	9 6 10	.....	22 15 0	.....	22 15 0	
10	Country Cloths ...	7036 9 7	1500 22 2	7,036 4 6	1,5 0 12 6	8,357 1 0	
11	.. Threads ...	4963 23 0	14 0 0	4,965 2 0	14 0 6	4,679 2 6	
12	Metal Pukhta ...	1574 10 0	.....	2,303 1 3	.....	2,303 1 3	
13	.. Khan ...	13920 29 2	1200 8 0	6,960 5 6	600 2 3	7,560 7 9	
14	Ghee ...	.....	10998 26 14	.....	8,251 2 10	8,251 2 10	
15	Oil ..	13117 23 4	746 23 8	4,922 13 6	281 3 6	5,204 0 1	
16	Shora Pukhta ...	0 5 0	2298 4 9	0 0 9	862 14 0	862 14 9	
17	Khal Binola ...	31623 27 8	16463 19 8	3,953 6 6	2,057 15 6	6,011 6 0	
18	Pan ...	.....	39 4 0 0	.....	5,901 3 9	5,901 3 9	
19	Munj, Ban, and Sink ...	732 3 8	21 8 26 8	45 12 6	1,337 14 0	1,383 10 6	
20	Udla Khatoti ...	.....	7254 10 0	.....	453 6 6	453 6 6	
22	Chuna Kalai ...	3925 7 4	.....	490 13 0	.....	490 13 0	
22	Chuna Bari ...	157 20 0	234 0 0	4 15 0	7 6 0	12 5 0	
23	TOTAL ...	173148 4 8	461759 24 12	.....	.....	.....
24	Kalabattu ...	Worth Rs. A. P. 7,008 2 0	Worth Rs. A. P.	438 1 9	.....	438 1 9	
25	Leather goods ...	11,783 1 0	2,781 6 9	736 8 6	173 13 6	910 6 0	
26	Paper ...	9,176 1 9	25 4 0	573 10 0	1 9 3	575 3 3	
28	Gun powder ...	3 0 0	39 0 0	0 1 6	1 3 6	1 5 0	
	TOTAL ...	27,970 4 9	2845 13 9	.....	.....	.....
29	Oxen and Buffaloes...	778 (No.)	27,142 (No.)	1555	54,232	55857	
30	Buffaloes ...	19 "	4,691 "	76	18764	18840	
31	Camels ...	12 "	197 "	36	4471	4831	
32	Cows...	12 "	2,799 "	36	8397	8433	
33	Elephant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Sheep and Goats ...	542 "	52,418 "	67 12 0	6,552 2 0	6,619 14 0	
35	Charsa ...	9,7521 "	812 "	1,219 1 0	812 0 0	2,381 1 0	
36	Bichhla ...	1,619 "	3 "	102 2 0	3 15 0	106 1 0	
37	Nari ...	90 "	40,057 "	5 10 0	2,503 9 0	2,509 3 0	
38	Stone Carts ...	1,317 "	27 "	658 8 0	13 8 0	672 0 0	
39	Gairu ...	.....	60 "	.....	3 12 0	3 12 0	
40	TOTAL ...	14,1411/2 "	128,206 "	81,437 2 9	2,17,731 7 4	2,99,168 10 1	
41	Miscellaneous ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	713 11 5	
42	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

